Morning THE DAILY UNION Oregonian.

VOL. 24 NO. 7674. PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1884. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

[illegible] RAILROADS AND STEAMBOATS

[illegible]on R'y & Navigation Co.
OCEAN DIVISION

[illegible] DIVISION

[illegible] COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

[illegible] GAUGE DIVISION, EAST SIDE
WEST SIDE
[illegible] PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE
[illegible] General Offices cor. Front and D sts.
A. L. STOKES, [illegible] F & P Agent
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

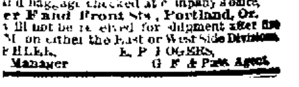
[illegible]EAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
[illegible] Pacific Railroad.
[illegible]est Line to Chicago & the East.
[illegible]ortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, [illegible] Leavenworth, Kansas City, [illegible], St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,
VIA
[illegible]T. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
[illegible] ONLY LINE [illegible]
[illegible]Passenger Trains
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Palace Dining Cars [illegible]
[illegible] and Day Coaches,
[illegible] Sleepers (free of charge)
[illegible] East and Oregon Points
To The East
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
[illegible] THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
[illegible] Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid [illegible]

[illegible] DIVISION
[illegible] Gen'l Pass Agent St. Paul.
[illegible] CHARLTON, [illegible] West'n Pass Agent, [illegible] Washington st. Portland.

[illegible]RLAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
[illegible]egon & California R. R.
And Connections
[illegible] San Francisco $32 to Sacramento $30
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
East Side Division
[illegible]EN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.
Mail Train.
Albany Express Train
West Side Division
[illegible]EN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.
Mail Train
Express Train
[illegible]er F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.
Manager

[illegible]VOUS DEBILITY



[illegible] WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, guaranteed specific for Hysteria, [illegible] Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, [illegible] Nervous Prostration caused by the use [illegible] or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in [illegible] leading to misery, decay and death, [illegible] Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power [illegible] Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains [illegible] treatment. $1 00 a box, or six boxes [illegible] sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.
[illegible]UARANTEE SIX BOXES
[illegible] With each order received by us [illegible] accompanied with $5.00, we will [illegible] purchaser our written guarantee to [illegible] money if the treatment does not effect [illegible] Guarantees issued only by
[illegible]ODARD, CLARK & CO.,
[illegible] and Retail Druggists,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
[illegible] by mail will receive prompt attention.

[illegible]OST DR. LIEBIG'S WONDERFUL German Invigorator.
[illegible]ALTH
[illegible] Private Dispensary, [illegible] Geary st., San Francisco.

[illegible]UR BABY [illegible]
[illegible]CKS
[illegible]CELE

[illegible] SON.
POLITE ATTENTION,
BEST ASSORTMENT,
FINEST GOODS.
LOWEST PRICES.

[illegible] GOODS
[illegible] for Everybody,
[illegible] made to feel at home.
[illegible] and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
[illegible] trouble to show goods.

Goods all New
AND OF THE
Latest Designs.
FIRST AND STARK,
Cornelius' Old Stand

SMOKE
E. B. KELLY & CO'S
FAMOUS
[illegible]
[illegible]EST
[illegible] CIGARS

HAVE NO EQUAL FOR
PURITY & FLAVOR.

I. ROSENFELD & CO.
Sole Agents for North Pacific Coast.

[illegible]
OF THE NORTHWEST
SEAL-SKIN
[illegible] Fur-lined Garments in stock and made to order, of the
LATEST STYLES.
HIGHEST AWARD OF
GOLD MEDAL!
MECHANICS' FAIR, 1884,
for Best Exhibit of Manufactured Goods and Fur materials of every description.
29 WASHINGTON STREET,
Portland, Or.

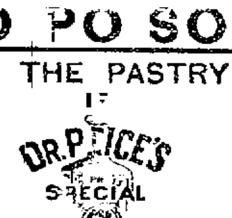
[illegible]
[illegible] the famous [illegible]
ELITE THEATER,
[illegible] STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON
Private entrance 131 Front street.
[illegible] Resort in the City for Pleasure [illegible] Always crowded, and unquestionably the most successful amusement enterprise in Oregon.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
R. CLINTON, Manager

ELEGANT
NEW
[illegible] BOOKS
AT
AYER'S
BOOK STORE,
93 FIRST ST., PORTLAND.

F. E. BEACH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Doors, Windows, Blinds,
IMPORTERS
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
AND DEALERS IN
GENERAL BUILDING MATERIALS.
[illegible] and Discounts furnished on application
103 FRONT ST., Portland, Or.

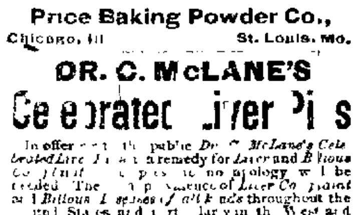
[illegible] MADE BY [illegible]
[illegible] ELECTION [illegible] STOCKHOLDERS [illegible]
KIRK SHELDON Agent Portland.

NO POISON
IN THE PASTRY
IF



DR. PRICE'S
SPECIAL
FLAVORING
EXTRACTS
ARE USED.
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.
FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.
PREPARED BY THE
Price Baking Powder Co.,
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated Liver Pills
In offering to the public Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills as a remedy for Liver and Bilious Complaints, [illegible] no apology will be needed. The [illegible] prevalence of Liver Complaint and Bilious Diseases of all kinds throughout the United States, and particularly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided that will not in the least impair the constitution and will be safe and effectual. That this is the character of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills there can be no doubt. The great success which has invariably attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish that these Pills should be fairly tested and stand or fall by the effects produced. [illegible] they have been so tested and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call tens of thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.
DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS
are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day), as universal cure-alls, but simply as a specific for Liver Complaints and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.
THE ONLY GENUINE
McLANE'S PILLS,
Are the Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills,
PREPARED BY
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.



[illegible] exceedingly difficult to fit. [illegible] Then try the HANAN [illegible] Shoe. Thirty years' experience has taught us every peculiarity of the human foot, and from our 15,000 pairs of lasts we guarantee every man a perfect fit, the finest material, best work, style to suit the most fastidious taste, durability and reasonable price. For sale by
ROGERS, YOUNG & Co., 109 First st. Agents for Portland. Send for Illustrated Catalogue free.

Snow Flake
[illegible] elegant article for nourishing and whitening the [illegible] Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured [illegible] by
JOHN A. CHILD & CO., Druggists,
Cor. Morrison and Second Sts., Portland.

ZAN BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brooms and Wooden Ware, and Importers of Willow Ware.
NOS. 1 [illegible] 14 NORTH FRONT STREET.

GENERAL NEWS.

How Civil War was Forced on Louisiana

FAILED FOR HALF A MILLION

Chicago Opium Smokers—Remarkable History of a Suicide—Mayor Edson and the Democracy—Centenary of Methodism.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 10.—General Sherman this evening, in answer to a question by an Associated Press reporter as to whether he intended to reply to the letter of Jefferson Davis recently published in this city, said he might do so at a future time, but he should consult his own convenience. That Davis had not addressed him, but the St. Louis *Republican*, and that if he made any reply it could only be through the war department. He further said that he did not suppose any reporter was at Franz Blair post the night he spoke, as the Grand Army organization is only for the social interchange of personal memories. Still he admitted the reports published contained much truth, but not all. He has most of his [illegible] papers [illegible] made good his assertion that the civil war was forced on the people of [illegible] conspirators in Washington, and that [illegible] the progress of the rebellion Davis [illegible] the doctrine of secession and [illegible] the confederacy should attempt what was then known as "separate state action." The general is already [illegible] for the case, but [illegible] stated the [illegible].

CENTENARY OF METHODISM.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—The [illegible] of Methodism [illegible] Your [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] conference [illegible] under his administration Bishop [illegible] was [illegible] presiding officer. At to-day's session [illegible] Cummings [illegible] scripture lesson from Isaiah [illegible] of Washington was sung by the [illegible].

Bishop Foster, D. D., [illegible] the second [illegible] for the Conference, delivered the sermon [illegible] for the opening day.

At the afternoon session of the Methodist [illegible] Rev. Dr. John [illegible] read an essay on the work of the Christian Conference, and the Rev. Henry B. Ridgeway, D. D., of Illinois, read [illegible] the "Essentials of Christian Conference." To-night there were meetings in eleven churches, including four colored methodists at all of which the subject of missions was discussed, and the general feeling was that a deeper interest should be taken in missions [illegible] work and spread the church [illegible].

A WILD [illegible] CREATES GREAT EXCITEMENT.

[illegible], O., Dec. 10.—Last evening Barrett's circus passed through this city on the way east, but was stopped by a burnt [illegible] bridge near Eaton, seventeen miles from [illegible]. A monster jaguar escaped from his cage and was not heard of by the owner, [illegible] since [illegible] this morning. The beast, finding itself released, fled rapidly across the country, alarming people who were up late last night, stampeding cattle, wounding many, killing many and [illegible] the blood. At about midnight the beast had reached the vicinity of [illegible] mills five miles south of this city, where a farmer, William Fisher, was awakened by a great commotion in his hog pen. He got up, and with a neighbor [illegible] went out. He found one dead hog, the jaguar killing another and the rest squealing and dashing against the pen trying to get out. He shot the animal in the hind parts, when it jumped at the men and chased them into the house. It then took a drink and fled down the pike. The whole country was alarmed, and a hundred men with rifles and side arms searched all night. At daybreak two women signaled distress and the men hastened to their relief, when they found and shot the jaguar dead in an outhouse of Dr. Wenst at Alexandersville.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—[Special.]—[illegible] Brown, who committed suicide yesterday while insane, was in some respects a remarkable man. He was born in Kentucky 70 years ago, his father being a planter. His mother was of German origin. He had no living relatives that he knew of. In 1849 he went to California. Being successful in gold hunting he remained twenty years, living in San Francisco. In 1870 he came to New York and traveled through New England. At Hartford he met Nellie Cameron, a pretty light-complexioned mulatto girl, who was employed in a shop. Brown was smitten with and married her. They lived together in good style in this city, and he spent much of his time in Wall street and in the mining exchange speculating moderately. His tastes were not liberal. He neither drank nor smoked. Five years ago Brown returned to California, leaving his wife established in a comfortable flat. He bought mines in Tombstone, Arizona, and had been superintending them for eight months, when he was attacked with brain trouble. His loss of $10,000 by the failure of a bank is said to have occurred shortly after his illness began. He came back to New York seven months ago to [illegible] wife.

THANKS TO THE PRESS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—The management of the world's exposition desires to express to the press of the country and of the world its profound appreciation of the active interest it has taken in the world's industrial and cotton centennial exposition, and of the invaluable aid it has so cheerfully and gratuitously rendered to this great enterprise, and the director-general takes this occasion to return his grateful thanks therefor. Two suites of rooms and six apartments have been set aside in the main building for the exclusive use of the press as reception rooms, library and headquarters, and a space has been designated adjoining the music hall and on the [illegible] gallery overlooking the main en[illegible]

[illegible] is charged, was kept [illegible] places for the greater portion of two days and nights, and the keepers were fined $[illegible] by a justice of the peace. They took an appeal to the circuit court, and it is not believed that the present statute as to keeping dis[illegible] will [illegible] and that a special law [illegible] will have to be passed. A [illegible] is made that Chinamen of the city have perfected an organization and raised funds to defend any of their countrymen arrested on a charge of keeping opium dens.

[illegible] SPECULATIONS IN EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Special.—The *Mail and Express* learns that firms in the United Kingdom and on the continent, who have bought California and Australian cargoes of wheat to arrive [illegible] here. The large number of cargoes which [illegible] originated [illegible] wheat would [illegible] to another house, who would go [illegible] the same operation. In [illegible] the time necessary to bring wheat from Australia and California. [illegible] in these speculations.

[illegible] RESURRECTION.

[illegible] HILL, Mass., Dec. 10.—A story comes from Egremont, Berkshire hills, which agitates the people thereabouts, that Estelle Newman, about 30 years old, died in Egremont in 1878, and after the funeral services in a little Methodist church was buried in the town cemetery and forgotten. The sensation comes from the dying testimony of William Wright, who is said to have confessed to his brother that as a student in the Albany medical college he was present at the funeral with other students and lay in wait near the cemetery. After the burial was over and the graveyard deserted, [illegible] then helped to disinter the body, [illegible] in a sack [illegible] the dissecting room. When on the table the body showed signs of life, and [illegible] finding the woman alive on their hands the authorities of the college had her taken to an insane asylum in Schoharie county, New York. This is the first Wright is said to have known of her whereabouts. The Newman woman [illegible].

[illegible] IN GEORGIA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Special.—A special from Dalton, Georgia, says: Recent discoveries in the [illegible] regions of Georgia [illegible] as to revive the interest which was turned away by the California discoveries [illegible] and miners have invested [illegible] $24,000 [illegible] 1850 [illegible]. The great sensation in the Georgia gold [illegible] however, is connected with the [illegible]. The first assays [illegible] average [illegible] per ton, the second $110, and the third $100. [illegible]

[illegible] COMMISSIONER [illegible].

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A delegation from the County Democracy [illegible] waited on Mayor Edson [illegible] Hubert O. Thompson [illegible] commissioner of public works [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] special train over the [illegible] Southern at [illegible] A. M. [illegible]

WILL NOT [illegible].

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—[illegible] that Professor Dwight [illegible] several millions of dollars. [illegible]

[illegible] RECOMMENDATIONS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The board of trade has [illegible] recommendations [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] opportunity to open [illegible] from the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company. [illegible] night operators [illegible].

STRIKERS [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The striking hatters of [illegible]. The Co-operative Hat Manufacturing Association will [illegible] factory at once. The capital stock will be increased from $5,000 to $10,000.

STRIKE [illegible] ENDED.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 10.—The Hocking valley strikers [illegible] decided [illegible] offered to go to work, thus breaking the lines [illegible] compromise with the privilege of remaining in the union.

[illegible] BECOME INSANE.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 10.—A. B. Wilson, inventor of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, was taken to-day to the Hartford insane retreat.

VERDICT FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The jury in the case of Stewart vs. Huntington to-day returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $150,000.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—For the North Pacific coast, cloudy weather and local rains. For California, fair weather.

NOTABLE DEAD.

DEATH OF A YOUNG PRINCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Prince Alexis Sargo of Japan, who has been a member of the household of Baron de Struve, Russian minister in Washington for several years, died this morning of typhoid fever. The prince was only 11 years of age. He was a son of General Sargo of Japan, and a nephew of Colonel Oyama, Japanese minister of war. The colonel remained at his bedside all last night. He will take charge of the remains, and accompany them back to Japan. The young prince had been in Baron de Struve's household ever since the latter represented the [illegible] in Japan [illegible] the ambassador's children. [illegible] Alexis [illegible] Baron de Struve to the country in which the latter was accredited here.

DEATH OF A PHILANTHROPIST.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—Reuben R. Springer died this forenoon. He is widely known by his munificent gifts to the public in the form of a music hall, exposition buildings, and a college of music, [illegible]. His last illness was of [illegible]

[illegible]tions and on which payments to date amount to $10,415. It was ordered that the number of nominations by each member be unlimited, and that only one horse owned or controlled or trained in the same stable ten days immediately preceding a race could start in that race. A committee was appointed to secure legislation that will make it a criminal offense to advertise a grabbed or false pedigree. A committee was also appointed to urge the enforcement of the law against pool selling. Aden Goldsmith, S. N. Baker, Jr., J. D. Morris, J. P. Wiser and J. W. Wells were elected an executive committee, to serve three years.

FAILURES.

BANKERS [illegible].

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Wilkinson Bros., private bankers, closed this morning, and their affairs are in the hands of a receiver. The firm was rated from $400,000 to $500,000. C. E. Hubbell is the assignee.

Wilkinson's failure is thought to involve about $[illegible]. The assignment prefers $[illegible] [illegible] deposits [illegible]. Depositors include many farmers [illegible] small merchants, attracted by offers of [illegible] per cent. interest. Few business firms are involved. The assets will little more than pay the preferences.

The liabilities are about half a million dollars, and the assets $150,000 worth of real estate, mortgaged for $125,000. There will be nothing for the depositors.

The failure has created a good deal of excitement in this city. Among the depositors were the city of Syracuse $20,000, the county of Onondaga $40,000, and the New York state asylum for idiots $12,000. It is thought that speculation in stocks was the cause of the failure. Alfred Wilkinson, a member of the stock exchange, is said to have lost over $100,000 in stocks. He was a special partner in the stock brokers' firm which failed. The firm two years ago was reputed to be worth half a million dollars.

ELECTION OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

A Change Made which Gives More Power to Priests and Makes Removals only Possible through Cause.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 10.—The *Telegraph* this afternoon published the following concerning the 3rd plenary council at Baltimore:

At the recent meeting of the cardinal [illegible] of American Roman [illegible] suggestion [illegible] reference to election of bishops was [illegible] at Baltimore. Heretofore at the [illegible] manner: The bishops of the province would meet and select three names for the vacant bishopric and forward them to Rome with endorsements to each of *dignus*, worthy, *dignior*, more worthy, and *dignissimus*, most worthy, and in most cases the candidate recommended as *dignissimus* would be chosen. Propaganda authorities supervise this episcopal appointment and the disciplinary government of the church, but the final approval comes from the holy father himself. A decree was adopted at the late plenary council that hereafter a new mode of election [illegible] bishops will take place. Heretofore the bishop of [illegible] had full power to remove a priest from [illegible] and priests had no voice [illegible] candidate for the bishopric. Hereafter [illegible] consultors [illegible] priests of [illegible] diocese. [illegible]

[illegible] the bishops are said to have [illegible] Rome. [illegible] New York and the other at Chicago. The reason [illegible] the news of the council [illegible] work is authoritatively [illegible] from authentic sources.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Governments firm. Railway stocks after a firm opening [illegible] advance of [illegible] to [illegible] in the most prominent [illegible] became weak and depressed and continued so throughout the day.

In the morning market [illegible] Silver was weak and declined to $1 25 regular and $1 10 seller. [illegible] was firm at $2 15. Chrysolite, $1 00. Consolidated Pacific, $[illegible]. [illegible] Tunnel, $11. Plymouth, $1[illegible]. Consolidated California and Virginia, 39.

Money was easy at 1 [illegible], closed 1 per cent. Prime paper, 4 [illegible]. Exchange, bills at noon, dull at $4 81½ for sixty days; $4 85 sight. In the afternoon sterling became weaker, and [illegible].

Bonds—[illegible] 100, 4½s 113, 4s 123¾. Pacific [illegible].

Stocks—American Express [illegible]; Canadian Pacific [illegible]; Canada Southern [illegible]; Central Pacific [illegible]; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 11[illegible]; Lackawanna [illegible]; Denver & Rio Grande [illegible]; Erie [illegible]; Hannibal & St. Jo [illegible]; Missouri, Kansas & Texas 17[illegible]; Lake Shore 66[illegible]; Louisville & Nashville 24[illegible]; Michigan Central 5[illegible]; Northern Pacific [illegible]; Preferred [illegible]; Northwestern 84[illegible]; New York Central 85[illegible]; Oregon Navigation [illegible]; Transcontinental 12[illegible]; Improvement 2[illegible]; Pacific Mail 55[illegible]; Panama 98; Rock Island [illegible]; St. Paul 70[illegible]; Texas Pacific 12[illegible]; Union Pacific 47[illegible]; United States Express [illegible]; Wells, Fargo [illegible]; Western Union 60[illegible].

Petroleum was steady at 71[illegible].

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 85[illegible]; [illegible] 20c lower; holiday cattle $6 50[illegible]7; common to fair, $4 [illegible] 90; stockers, $2 75[illegible]3 25; feeders, $[illegible] 25. Texas steers, $[illegible].

Hogs—Receipts, 55,000; opened 10[illegible]20c lower, closed 20c lower; rough packing, $4 00[illegible]4 10; packing and shipping, $4 [illegible]; light, $3 90[illegible]4 [illegible].

Sheep—Receipts, 1000; steady; inferior to fair, $[illegible]; medium to choice, $[illegible]3 60; good to choice, $3 60[illegible]4 10.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Wheat firm and higher; December, 72[illegible]; January, 79[illegible]; May [illegible]. Corn, 37; December [illegible]; January, [illegible]; May [illegible]. Oats firmer, 25[illegible]; December, 23[illegible]; January, 25 May.

Rye, steady; firm, 52.

Barley, dull, 53.

Pork steady firm, $10 [illegible] January. Lard, steady [illegible] January. Bulk meats fair [illegible]; shoulders, $4 [illegible]; short ribs, $[illegible]; short clear, $6 05[illegible]6 10.

Whisky, $1 13.

WOOL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The wool demand is [illegible] domestic fleeces, [illegible].

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

[illegible]

[illegible] guards and riddled Martin with bullets, killing him instantly. It is charged that the guards were taking Martin to Moorehead on a forged order.

QUICK WORK WITH A [illegible].

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10.—In Lincoln county, on Monday, Joel Thornberg, a [illegible] planter, heard a noise while passing the [illegible] Smith's residence. He approached, and while looking through the window was shot in the breast by a negro who was robbing the house. The negro then went to James Wilkes' house, nearly robbing it also. At sundown he was captured in the woods by citizens and [illegible] attempting to escape before reaching the [illegible] City, was shot dead. Thornberg will [illegible].

[illegible] PULITZER [illegible] FOR LIBEL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—[illegible]—Editor Pulitzer of the *World* has been sued for libel for $[illegible] by O'Reilly, one of the [illegible]. O'Reilly says Pulitzer falsely accused him of having been court-martialed and expelled from the army.

RESULT OF A COWHIDING.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—[illegible] Cornelison, who cowhided Judge Reid of the superior court, causing the latter to commit suicide from shame, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary by the court at Mount Sterling, Ky., to-day.

UNION CLUB MEMBER ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—James L. Flint, a member of the Union League Club, has been arrested charged with having persuaded Abe Yetsinger to vote under another man's name for Cleveland. He pleaded not guilty.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Discusses Dakota's Admission to the Union.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

President Arthur Asked to Open the New Orleans Exposition by Wire—Reciprocity Treaties with Other Nations.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Sherman presided over the senate to-day. The chair laid before the senate an invitation to that body from the commissioners of the New Orleans exposition to participate in the opening of the exposition on the 16th inst. The communication was laid on the table, that being the usual formal disposition of such documents in the senate when no immediate disposition is demanded by any senator.

Vest, on behalf of the committee on commerce, requested that the committee be discharged from the consideration of the oceanic ship railway bill. Vest stated he had received a letter from Captain Eads saying that certain changes had been made in the concession from Mexico which made it necessary to withdraw the bill. The committee was accordingly discharged from the consideration of the bill, which was then [illegible] withdrawn from the files of the senate.

The senate then took up the Oregon Central land forfeiture bill.

At 2 o'clock the bill was laid aside until to-morrow and the Dakota bill was taken up.

Vest addressed the senate in opposition to the admission of Dakota. He contended that the population was not enough to entitle it to a representative in congress, and that it would to some extent disfranchise the states already in the Union to give the present population of Dakota two representatives in the United States senate as well as a representative in the lower house of congress. [illegible] the admission of the territory had been [illegible].

After executive session the senate adjourned.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The senate confirmed Burton Barker of Michigan, Indian agent at Fort Peck, Montana.

The nomination of McCulloch to be secretary of the treasury was taken up in executive session and Senator Riddleberger continued his speech at some length opposing the confirmation. He again called for the reading of some of Secretary McCulloch's annual reports, whereupon the senate adjourned, thus postponing further consideration of Secretary McCulloch's nomination until next Tuesday.

House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The joint resolution [illegible] continuing the work of the census bureau passed, and the house went into committee of the whole on the military academy appropriation bill. Keifer offered an amendment providing hereafter that all appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the army shall be confined to graduates of the military academy and to meritorious non-commissioned officers recommended for promotion in the manner now provided by law. At the suggestion of Rosecrans the amendment was modified by adding enlisted men within its provisions and by making the law inapplicable in the time of foreign war. The amendment then passed. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house. The yeas and nays having been demanded on Keifer's amendment agreed to in committee, it was defeated, yeas 88, nays 104. The bill then passed.

On motion of Morrison the committee of the whole were discharged from further consideration of the president's annual message. Morrison then offered a resolution which was adopted without debate or opposition distributing the message appropriately among the standing and select committees of the house. So much of the message as relates to revenue provisions, treaties with Hawaii, Spain and Mexico, are referred to the committee on ways and means.

Morrison then offered a resolution providing for a holiday recess from the 23d of December until the 5th of January, which was referred to a special committee.

The house then resumed consideration of the inter-state commerce bill. In reply to a question by Townsend, Reagan expressed the hope that a vote on the bill would be reached to-morrow.

Townsend said in that case he would call up the Reagan pension bill as soon as the pending measure was disposed of.

Stewart of Vermont, took the floor with a speech in favor of the appointment of a commission.

Turner of Kentucky supported the substitute and claimed its superiority over the committee bill, which did nothing but create useless and ornamental offices.

Budd, while he favored the general features of the substitute, vigorously attacked that provision of it prohibiting railroad companies from charging more for a short than a long haul. If that provision were retained, he would be compelled to vote against the entire measure.

Pending further debate, the matter went over.

The speaker laid before the house a message from the president transmitting the report of the secretary of state showing the necessity for immediate legislation for the purpose of bringing the statutes of the United States under conformity with the international regulation for preventing collisions at sea which had been adopted by all leading maritime powers of the world except this country. Referred, and the house adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

TREATIES WITH OTHER NATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Nicaraguan canal treaty and Spanish reciprocity treaty were sent by the president to the senate to-day, and the treaties with Hawaii and San Domingo have been signed. The terms of those with Guatemala and San Salvador have substantially been agreed upon and good progress has been made in the [illegible] with the United States of Colombia. The ratification of these treaties will probably lead directly to [illegible]

THE MEXICAN PENSION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—At a caucus of the republican members of the house to-night the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the bill known as the Mexican pension bill, as amended by the senate, is entitled to our hearty and active support, and that we will support any and every effort to have said bill considered and passed at the earliest possible day.

It was also determined that all practicable parliamentary means should be employed to bring the bill before the house for final action. It was represented that the bill, on account of a ruling made by Speaker Carlisle when it was under discussion at the last session of congress, would be exceedingly difficult to reach, one part of it being on the speaker's table and another portion in the committee of the whole on the state of the union. It was hoped, however, that the difficulties might be overcome, and ex-speaker Keifer, representative Cannon and other prominent republican parliamentarians, were selected by the caucus to endeavor to devise a method of relieving the bill from its embarrassments.

OPPOSING UNION PACIFIC SUBSIDY.

Mr. E. Rosewater, editor of the Omaha *Bee*, to-day made an interesting argument before the senate judiciary committee in opposition to the passage of the Union Pacific sixty-year extension bill. He said it was entirely needless for congress to resort to any such legislation. The earnings of the road were ample to meet its just liabilities and pay the interest on its actual cost, and even to make material reductions in rates from time to time, if congress would prohibit the payment of improper dividends and compel the company to devote the proceeds of land sales to the liquidation of its bonded liabilities. The proposed sixty year extension would have the effect to retard the sale of the company's lands and thus delay the settlement of the country which it was the object of the subsidy to promote.

THE BILL TO STOP SILVER COINAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—At a meeting of the house committee on coinage, weights and measures to-day, Representative Buckner gave his reasons for the introduction of the bill to stop coinage of silver. Chairman Bland was absent, being detained at home in Missouri by the dangerous illness of his daughter. The committee will meet Monday to consider the bill.

SIXTY MILLIONS FOR PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The sub-committee of the house committee on appropriations, having in charge pension appropriations, agreed upon a bill appropriating $60,000,000, the amount asked by the commissioner of pensions for the next fiscal year. The bill will be submitted to the house to-morrow. It is said it contains no new legislation.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

CONFERENCE OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—At a conference of health officers, Drs. Sternberg, Rohe and Raymond, the committee on disinfectants appointed at the St. Louis convention presented [illegible] report on [illegible] which it is stated that most of the well advertised disinfectants now on the market are utterly unreliable and defective. States and cities were then called in order for reports stating the sanitary condition and regulations and what special preparations are being made to enable them to resist and restrict cholera. The reports, so far as made, give [illegible] sanitary survey of several states. [illegible] Kentucky, Dr. McCormack [illegible] the mountains in the eastern portion of [illegible] and of Virginia [illegible] inspector [illegible] sent by the state board of health of Kentucky to the infected district to investigate the outbreak. His information indicated that in the news thus far received from that locality there was some exaggeration. When however, he should receive a report from the inspector and should have had an analysis made of the water to which the disease is attributed he would be able to speak more confidently on the subject. After receiving reports from about eleven states the conference adjourned until to-morrow. The members of the conference had an audience with the president this afternoon at which Secretary Frelinghuysen was present. Erastus Brooks, president of the conference, [illegible] an address in which he thanked the president for the interest he had taken in matters relating to the public health and expressed the hope that he would aid them in accomplishing the objects of the conference. The president replied briefly saying he and the secretaries of state and of the treasury were at present considering the subject of the importation of rags from infected ports, and hoped a committee might be appointed by the conference to confer with them on the subject. In the course of the conversation Secretary Frelinghuysen remarked that he thought the best place for disinfecting rags was at the port of export. Brooks replied that a majority of the delegates were of the same opinion. Arrangements were made for further consultation on the subject between Secretaries Frelinghuysen and McCulloch and the committee on federal legislation.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF HOME PRODUCTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The department of agriculture reports to-day prices firm for products of home markets, with a tendency to a general decline. Prices [illegible] depressed values somewhat, aside from the abundant supply. The average price of corn is 35½ cents, one cent lower than the average for 1879, when the supply in proportion to the population was quite as large. It has been lower but twice in ten years. In 1877 and 1878 after two previous years of abundance, the average farm price of wheat was 65 cents per bushel against 71 cents last December. The December price in thirteen years has previously been below $1 per bushel but two times—in 1874, 1878, 1883, 188[illegible] and 188[illegible]. The average value of oats is 28 cents against 33 cents last December and 37 cents in 1882. The present value is the lowest ever reported by the department. The average farm price of the entire crop of potatoes is 40 cents per bushel, being two cents lower than last year, though the crop is not so large.

ELECTRICITY [illegible] THE EXPOSITION.

A delegation of congressmen, headed by Commissioner General [illegible], head of the New Orleans exposition, and Senators Lamar and Hampton, called upon the president to-day and requested him in view of his inability to be present at the opening of the exposition to consent to open the exposition by electricity. The plan is to clear one of the Western Union wires and attach one end to the motive power of the machinery in the exposition. The other will be connected with the White house, and at a fixed moment, everything being in readiness in New Orleans, the president, surrounded by his cabinet, members of congress, judges, government officials and foreign representatives, will press a button in the executive mansion and instantaneously set the vast machinery of the exposition in motion. The president agrees to take this proposition under consideration.

RAILROAD NOTES.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—John A. Wright, chairman of the committee of Philadelphia bondholders of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, has issued an address to the bondholders, stating that the committee has had correspondence with [illegible] president of the company, [illegible] adjustment of the financial affairs of the company [illegible] such adjustment have met the approval of the committee and been assented to by Mr. Gould. The address gives a plan proposed which includes the election at the next meeting of the stockholders of the following directors, eight nominated by Gould and eight by the committee, the seventeenth, George Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania railroad having been selected by mutual consent: John A. Wright, [illegible]

[illegible] Searle, H. Anton and wife, Mrs. Lewis, [illegible] Wilkes, John [illegible] Malone, Logan Paul, J. W. [illegible], J. Pertekak, J. W. Williams, James Connon, Mr. Metcalf and wife, Captain J. E. Robinson, S. Todd, C. Trueworthy, D. McLaren, H. Chase, Wm. O. Allison and wife, J. H. Liddell, Mrs. Cromer, and 28 in the steerage. The Rose Eytinge company are on board.

IDAHO.

AN ANTI-MORMON LEGISLATURE.

BOISE CITY, Dec. 10.—Special.—Both houses of the legislature have effected a temporary organization. Upon an anti-mormon issue the republicans and anti-mormons have a clear working majority, and legislation to protect the people from the corrupt political practices of the Mormon church is assured. The principal officers in the council are Colonel Charles H. Wood, president, and J. W. Cunningham, chief clerk. In the house of representatives Hon. D. W. [illegible] is speaker and H. S. McCallum chief clerk.

MONTANA.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER MURDERED.

MISSOULA, M. T., Dec. 10.—News has just been received from Golden City, British Columbia, that a commercial traveler named Baird was killed and robbed of $4500 near that place, and a large number of people were in hot pursuit. Eddy, Hammond & Co., for whom the deceased was traveling have offered a reward of $1000 for the capture of the murderer.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

GERMANY.

NEUTRALITY PROJECT FOR AFRICA

BERLIN, Dec 10—The Congo committee today discussed the free navigation of the Niger river. Kasson, the American delegate, presented a neutrality project which has a much wider scope than any other proposals that have yet been made. His proposition, besides providing for neutrality of both the Congo and Niger rivers, includes all inland territory, rivulets and canals. The delegates of France and Portugal strongly oppose Kasson's proposition. The German delegates are silent, and the English delegates apathetic. No decision was arrived at by the committee upon this subject. The committee will meet again Friday, when General Sanford expects, owing to the continued opposition of France and Portugal, to offer amended railway plans.

THE CONGO CONFERENCE

BERLIN, Dec 9—The Congo committee today discussed details of the navigation statutes to be applied to the Congo and Niger rivers. The committee approved the clauses giving private parties the right to appeal against the actions and decisions of the international commission, through their representative consuls. United States Minister Kasson's neutrality proposal will be debated to-morrow.

BERLIN, Dec 1—The Congo commission has agreed on the insertion of a clause in the protocol, expressing which powers are to limit the importation of alcohol as much as possible.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

BERLIN, Dec. 10—The second part of the white book dealing with Germany's foreign relations, will be taken up chiefly with Samoa and the German colonization of the South seas. It will urge the necessity of an increase of the number of consulates and the formation of naval stations on the Pacific.

MEXICO.

DIAZ GIVING SATISFACTION

MEXICO, via Galveston, Dec. 10—The first acts of the Diaz administration are giving general satisfaction. Congress has authorized President Diaz to reform the present unjust stamp laws, to cut down the supernumerary force of government employes and reduce the public expenses in all possible ways. That portion of money due journalists on drafts collected through the postoffice has been paid, and the remainder is promised this month. All gambling houses of the city have been closed by the new government.

The senate has adopted the following: That the state government of Coahuila is illegal; that the president shall appoint an executive officer *pro tem* and that such officer shall immediately order a new election under the constitution.

ENGLAND.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING

LONDON, Dec 10—The marriage of Miss Arnold yesterday to Frederick Whitridge occurred at Cobham, in Surrey. Mr and Mrs James Russell Lowell, many members of parliament, and numerous other persons of distinction were among the guests. The village was gaily decorated and triumphal arches erected over the streets along which the bridal party passed.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

LONDON, Dec 10—It is said the duke of Edinburg has been appointed to the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

CANADA

IDENTIFICATION NOT EASY

HAMILTON, Ont Dec. 10—The goods found on Marin Mandlebaum will be very hard to identify. One article is a large oval-shaped lump of gold that has evidently been melted into that shape. The inspector of customs intends to push the matter and whether the prisoners are convicted or not, the jewels will be held in the event of their having been smuggled.

INDIA.

OVATION TO LORD DUFFERIN

BOMBAY, Dec 9—The arrival of Lord Dufferin, the new viceroy of India, yesterday, was the occasion of a brilliant reception. The city was gaily decorated and the new viceroy received with a grand ovation. The city council made an appropriation of 4000 rupees with which to present Earl Dufferin and the retiring viceroy, the Marquis of Ripon, with illuminated addresses in a casket of silver.

THE WAR IN CHINA

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, Dec, 10—Dispatches from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company say Earl Granville, the British foreign minister, has informed Prime Minister Ferry that the English negotiations with China with a view to settling the Franco-Chinese difficulty amicably, have resulted in failure.

IRELAND

PATRIOTIC IRISHMEN.

DUBLIN, Dec 10 - In the Catholic church of Wexford collections of two pence on the pound on valuation has been raised for a fund to provide pay to Irish members of parliament.

FRANCE.

WILL TAX IMPORTED CATTLE.

PARIS, Dec. 9—The tariff committee of the chamber of deputies will adhere to its proposal to place an increased tax on imported cattle.

CALIFORNIA.

KILLED BY HIS WIFE

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 10—A man named Daniel Kennedy was shot and killed by his wife this morning in front of his residence on Grove street. It appears that he and his wife, who are said to be of extremely jealous dispositions, have been on strained terms for some time past, owing to her suspicions of him, and have had frequent quarrels. It is supposed that while engaged in one of these quarrels in front of their home, she drew a revolver and shot him twice, killing him. He was a barkeeper at John Skae's hotel on Larkin street, near the Mechanics' pavilion.

MARRIED AFTER ALL.

[Special.]—Mrs. Fred Macondray, a rich widow of fine social position, aged 42, and Percy Selby, a society youth of 20, were married today, to the infinite chagrin of friends and relatives of both parties, who hoped up to this morning to break off the engagement.

CHEAP ORANGES

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 10—[Special.]—This year the orange crop promises to be larger than ever before, and those who are supposed to be versed in the matter consider that $1 50 per box will be a good price, where $5 per box was received for the last crop.

THE ACCIDENT TO "THE QUEEN"

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10—[Special.]—The trouble to "The Queen" on her way down passage was simply the breaking of a propeller blade. A new one was put in yesterday and she sailed in good order at the usual hour.

TANNERY BURNED

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10—The Laguna Tannery owned by O. L. Kienz, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $40,000, insurance $20,000.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 10—Sailed—Barkentine Melancthon, Portland; steamer Queen of the Pacific, Astoria; ship Brown Bros., Port Townsend.

Birds at Play.

November Atlantic

To one who has watched birds it is plain that they are fond of play. A bit of string will often amuse one for a long time; he will jump sideways and drag it about in a very droll way, beat it on the floor, fly away with it, and in other ways enjoy it. A marble, or anything that rolls, will sometimes answer the same purpose. A mocking bird delighted in a grass stalk with the seeds on. He would grasp it in the middle, hop all about his cage, lay it carefully down in one place, leave it, then return and take it up. He would entertain himself a half hour in this manner. A cat-bird was particularly pleased with a handkerchief. If one fell to the floor he was after it in an instant, jerking it over the carpet and enjoying himself greatly. Another bird made himself happy by swinging on a spring perch, jumping back and forth and seeming to like the motion. The desire for amusement is also shown by a habit of throwing things out to see them drop. Several birds have liked to throw pins from the cushion, and lean over to observe the fall; and a cat-bird never came near a spool without pushing it over, rolling it to the edge of the desk or table, and noting the result with interest. This is true not only of birds in a house, which may be supposed specially in need of something to pass away the hours, but I have seen sparrows amuse themselves in the same way, throwing small objects—leaf stems I think—from a roof, and looking over to see them flutter to the ground.

One bird diverted himself after the manner of a "sportsman" hunting a fox, by chasing smaller birds from one side of a room to the other, and the more frightened he could make them the more he exulted in the "sport." He would also run the length of a cornice in a panic-stricken way as though gone mad, stop short at the last inch, turn instantly, and repeat the performance, and he would keep it up for an hour. The fun of another, a gold finch, consisted in turning "back summersets." He would hang, head downward from the roof of his cage, walk about in that position, using his bill to help, like a parrot, and at last give a backward spring, turn completely over, and land on the floor of the cage. His cage mate did not approve of this sort of frolic, and after mildly expressing his opinions once or twice he put an end to the gymnastics by a sharp reproof, accompanied by a twitch of one of the offender's feathers.

HOW STATESMEN EAT

The Habits of Some Noted Men of Washington at the Dinner Table.

Washington Letter to the Galveston News.

Roscoe Conkling is not so esthetic as to live upon the exhalations of the lily, but he has been known to inhale the vapors of a pork chop and go away from the table. At Chamberlain's or the Arlington he always had a choice bouquet at his plate. He is dainty to perfection. On seating himself at the table, his first act is to examine his napkin to see if it has been properly laundried or if it had the least speck on it. Then his plate is minutely inspected on both sides, and the knife and fork are carefully examined. Dry toast, eggs and *cafe au lait* constitute his favorite breakfast. Mr Conkling is a great lover of salt-water fish, his taste running particularly to boiled cod and the pompano of the gulf. For soup he imperiously demands terrapin or green turtle. He once loved macaroni, but it inclined him to fat and he abhors it now. It is said Conkling has a contempt for all fat men, and, like Napoleon, his greatest dread is obesity. Oysters when guaranteed to be entirely fresh, he is fond of and his mouth has been known to water over a young mutton chop, trimmed with parsley and flavored with walnut sauce. Mr Conkling does not believe in "tips," but he has occasionally given his favorite waiter a $5 bill, always leaving it on the table as if he had forgotten to take it away.

Ex Secretary Robeson was one of the *bon vivants* of the capital, his appetite running to deep-sea fish, rare roast beef, macaroni and red wine. There are some vivid stories of his prandial performances, justifying the belief that a gastronomic contest between himself and Ben Butler would be a show for mortals. Speaker Carlisle is a lean and hungry Cassius who really thinks too much and does not sleep of nights. He was a high roller for several years around Cincinnati, when he suddenly discovered he had a stomach, and since that he has no appetite to speak of, but he has enough dyspepsia for two men. At the Riggs house breakfast he worries down a piece of toast and a cup of coffee. During the day he takes a bowl of soup and a thin slice of roast in the house restaurant, and later, at the Riggs house, he takes a moderate dinner, knowing that if he goes beyond the limit the demon of indigestion will perch upon the head-board of his bed during the long hours of the night.

Senator Edmunds is a good eater, and, what may surprise some people, a good drinker at times. Very frequently the venerable senator would have found it very difficult to walk a crack in the floor. He usually takes his toddy at John Hancock's, or the avenue, where Henry Clay and Daniel Webster punished great quantities of corn juice. Last winter Mr Edmunds awarded the senate restaurant to Francis, a colored attendant at Hancock's, who had stood behind the bar and mixed cocktails and punches for the Vermont senator for the last thirty years.

Senator Jo Brown of Georgia does not look like it, but he is one of the big eaters at the capital. His thin, wan face does not betray the formidable appetite, for which you must inquire within. A Georgia member said during the last session: "I'll tell you what makes Jo Brown so thin—he eats so much it makes him poor to carry it." The Georgia senator takes kindly to roast beef, well done, and rice, hot biscuit for breakfast, and corn bread and vegetables for dinner, with milk heavily laden with cream. He generally goes into the senate chamber with two or three apples in his coat tail pockets, and at intervals he retires to a cloak room and munches away on his fruit.

It was related of Tom Corwin, the great Ohio congressional wit, that on a certain occasion he called on a political friend, but finding him absent, accepted an invitation to remain for dinner from the young lady of the house. This young lady, it seems, had a mania for using hard or uncommon words. Looking at the senator from the head of the table, she kindly inquired: "Will you take condiments in your coffee, Mr Corwin?" With a face of marked solemnity, and bowing gravely to the young lady, Mr Corwin replied: "Mustard and pepper, please, but no salt." This story is brought to mind by Senator John Sherman's well-known penchant for "condiments." He is as fond of pickles as a girl of 16, and the vinegar he consumes will doubtless account for the sour and singular quality of his visage. Spiced oysters are his delight, as well as pickled herrings and bread soaked in catsup. "When Mr Sherman eats mutton chop," said a waiter at the Arlington, "he wants it black with pepper, and plenty of sauce or mustard, and then, if he can't get buttermilk, he wants a sour lemonade."

Hon Luke Pryor, of Alabama, is one of our old-fashioned men, greatly inclined to primitive speech and habit. He was a strong Carlisle man during the speakership contest. Being approached by some Randall people who wanted to convert him, he said: "Gentlemen, it is unnecessary to persuade me. My mind is made up. We need a judgematic man and Karlisle is the man. I am for Karlisle for speaker first, last and all the time." This honest old member turns to fried bacon and corn bread, with black coffee, unsweetened for breakfast, and for dinner the substantial bacon and cabbage, roast beef and a variety of vegetables, with milk and butter. There are not a few members to whom a boarding house with a frying pan and corn bread at each end and a jug of old bourbon under the bed would appear as the chief elements of comfort. It was Henry Irving, the English actor, who said that Congressman Reed of Maine, bore a striking resemblance to Shakespeare, and, like Shakespeare, Reed's favorite dish is venison steak or roast venison. During the deer season he will put up with nothing else. With a cut of venison, a glass of celery, a few slices of bread and a bottle of claret the Maine parliamentarian is oblivious to surroundings.

Ex Speaker Keifer of Ohio is a ponderous, beefy looking man, and he eats like a man plowing. He means business and no mistake. It is a muscular performance from beginning to end. He assaults a beefsteak as if he had a bitter antagonist in his grasp and was determined to annihilate him. He gulps down a cup of coffee as exultantly as if it were an enemy he were burying out of sight.

Senator Vance of North Carolina likes a good dinner almost as well as he does a good yarn. He is very fond of roast beef, chicken and lamb, and the dinner is the event of the day to him. He never likes to dine alone. He is fond of company, and is never so happy as when he has three or four congenial souls at the dinner table with him.

William Walter Phelps is the "dude" of the house, but by no means an unintellectual one: he is one of your steel-edged dudes, although actually and emphatically he bangs his hair by combing it over his forehead and clipping it. He is intensely esthetic in his table manners. He picks up a piece of bread as daintily as Oscar Wilde, and manipulates it as if he was afraid he would hurt it. Eating is to him apparently a quiet ceremony. He drinks his soup as noiselessly as if he were in a pantomime, and when he munches his bacon it would require an audiphone to enable you to hear him. When he picks his teeth he modestly veils his entire face with a napkin.

Duelling Out of Fashion in the South.

New Orleans Letter to the Nashville Republican.

The duelling code is certainly going out of fashion in the south. A case in point occurred the other day. The city editor of a great paper took a holiday and appointed one of the reportorial corps his *pro tem*. The promoted reporter requested another of the corps to attend to a certain matter, which he refused, saying it was the city editor's business, not his. Words multiplied, a blow was struck, a scuffle ensued, and they were parted. Next morning the temporary editor, grandson of a famous Napoleonic general, sent his brother reporter what is termed a peremptory challenge, *i. e.*, one that leaves no room for apology, instead of one that bears the provision of, unless, or if.

The challenged reporter, son of a famous southern senator, was clearly in the wrong from the start. His friends felt so, and would have made him apologize, but no chance of that was given. With as much secrecy as possible the meeting took place under "The Oaks," as the old duelling ground of the city is called, and where many a famous duel has been fought. The seconds were measuring off the ground when a letter, signed by some of the most prominent citizens and old soldiers of the town, was brought to them praying a postponement for a day and submission of the matter to their arbitration. The seconds decided to grant it, and placed their principals under arrest. The result was that the committee ordered the senator's son to apologize, which he did. The apology was accepted, and friendship reigned again. So much for the progress of peace in southern society! The long night of brilliant barbarism is passing away, and the day cometh in which all men may work.

A SCATHING DOCUMENT

A Scathing Letter from Cyrus W. Field—Villard, White and Schurz Pilloried.

The following letter from Cyrus W Field to Horace White, of the New York Evening Post, former treasurer of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and convenient "pard" of Villard generally was published at the east not long ago. It makes "mighty interesting reading" here. It should be added that the letter never was answered by Mr White.

NEW YORK, Oct 11, 1884

Mr Horace White, Editor of the Evening Post—Sir: On the 21st of August, just before leaving on an extended trip over the Northern Pacific and connected railways, I sent you a letter repeating my suggestion of the propriety and justice of some apology by the Evening Post, of which you are an editor, for its more than three years of continuous misrepresentation and abuse of the elevated railways, of their policies, and of their controlling owners.

I had made the first suggestion of this sort to you on the 14th of June, a considerable time after a decision by Judge Van Brunt was published which covered all the controverted points as to the elevated railways, their working agreements and their managers, that had been discussed by the Post; which decision, directly and by direct implication, adjudged the Post and other newspapers to have made gross misrepresentations.

Our correspondence since that time shows that I asked nothing in the way of apology or reparation which any high-minded journalist would refuse to make. I had silently endured, year after year, misstatements and unjust assaults by the Post—of which you had, during all the time in question, been a large proprietor and one of the editors—which you could never have known to have been warranted, and of whose baselessness you have for a long time had official declarations to inform you. It was not until quite a period after the courts had not only decided in favor of the interests and policies persistently assailed by the Post, but had, also, specifically vindicated the acts of my associates and myself that I asked you to make at least partial apology, through the editorial columns of the Post for the accumulated injustice and misrepresentations that had been editorially committed.

On my return last week I directed a search of the files of the Post, with the purpose of ascertaining what, if any, apology or reparation had been made in my absence. No such evidence of tardy justice was discovered. I must say that your letters had prepared me for this failure to improve what one would suppose a right-minded journalist would have regarded as an excellent opportunity to make some redress for gross wrongs committed.

Your silence under the circumstances justifies the unpleasant conclusion that you have not an intended, and you do not intend to do justice.

Being convinced of this, it only remains for me to deal with you as I think best. By way of introduction, I will submit as one interested in the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, of which you were treasurer from July 7, 1879, until January 31, 1884—four years and nearly seven months—a few questions which I hope you will find it convenient to answer fully.

1 Why is it that Mr Carl Schurz was engaged as editor-in-chief at a large salary by the controlling owners of the Post, Mr Villard and yourself?

2 How much were the uniformly favorable decisions of Mr Schurz as secretary of the interior, in regard to land grants, worth to Mr Villard and yourself?

3 Was the employment of Mr Schurz as editor-in-chief of the Post, at a large salary, in any degree a reward for his decisions in favor of your railway land grants?

4 When you and Mr Villard paid $900 000 for the Evening Post, with no real estate, was it solely for its value as a newspaper property, or largely also, as a defender of Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway & Navigation interests, you being the treasurer of the latter company?

5 When Mr Villard, Mr Schurz and Mr Godkin made their triumphal trip over the Northern Pacific on its completion, did they not learn enough about the financial condition of the company to compel them, as honest journalists, to warn innocent investors against a property which by constant exaggeration had been advanced much beyond its real value?

6 Is it true that you, being left behind in charge of the Post, sold a large proportion of your Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's securities before the crash came, and that you failed to give the readers of that paper any intimation of the impending collapse?

7 Has the Post, under your editorship, been true to its duties as a public journal in "bulling" Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway and Navigation company's securities when you knew they had no the value represented, or as treasurer of the latter company should have known, and in keeping silent as to the hollowness of the showy finances of both these companies?

8 Is it not true that when the Oregon Railway and Navigation company was first formed, with Mr Villard as president, and yourself as treasurer the company issued bonds to an amount sufficient to pay the entire cost of the property, and that you divided among yourselves $3 000,000 of stock of the concern for which the company received no consideration, or, in other words, was not this amount of stock entirely "water?"

9 Is it not true that when you were treasurer of that company, it charged itself higher rates for carrying its own construction materials than were charged to other parties, and that on these fictitious earnings dividends were paid, with your knowledge and consent?

10 Did not that company, when you were its treasurer, fail to charge for the great depreciation in value of a large number of steamers which it owned and thereby enlarge the fictitious charge?

11 Did you not, while treasurer of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, loan a large sum of that company's money to Mr Villard, your partner in the Evening Post, without security, and without the sanction of the board of directors, or of the executive committee or of a single director?

12 And did not the directors of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, after discovering the transaction between Mr Villard and yourself, insist upon immediate payment or security for this loan or loans, and did not Mrs. Villard come forward in the most noble and generous manner and give up some of her own private property to secure this debt, and did not Mr Villard mortgage his house on Madison avenue to you and another person as trustees as part security for this loan or loans?

After these questions are answered there are others which I as interested in the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, may ask you as its late treasurer and as treasurer of the Oregon Improvement company.

I think it right to add that in my opinion the Northern Pacific railroad and the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, under their present prudent, economical and business-like management have a great future before them.

Yours, etc., CYRUS W FIELD.

Hunting the Mountain Goat.

December Century.

In the waning light of the afternoon and evening an unsuccessful stalk was tried, for the wind was unfavorable, and the game had probably sensed us. So no wonder that long before we had climbed the knife-back ridge, which on reaching it was found to be broader than it appeared from below, our quarry had vanished. The whole ground however, was tracked up by the sharp and unmistakable impressions of their hoofs, while long, tangled masses of the woolly hair of their winter coat, which they evidently were just then shedding, festooned the rocks, against which the animals were apparently in the habit of rubbing themselves. From these and other signs we conjectured that the giddy ridge we were standing on, with tremendously deep, sheer precipices falling off on both sides, was a favorite resort of our game. And so it proved to be, for nowhere else were they so frequently to be seen as on precisely such ridges, the very highest point of the whole chain.

To me this mysterious animal was particularly attractive as being the North American representative of my favorite game in the old world, the chamois, on the tracks of which I have spent a goodly portion of my leisure for the last fifteen years, and much as the two animals, belonging as they do to perfectly distinct species, differ from each other, there is yet about their chase a striking resemblance, while many of the most memorable details of their surroundings are almost identical. For the next few days my comrades saw little of me, when after dusk I did return to camp, hungry and fagged by twelve or fourteen hours' rock-climbing of the stiffest nature, the morrow's early stalk made me seek my cozy sleeping-bag at an early hour. Our party got, all told, fifteen of these rare animals, of which nine fell to my rifle.

In the Bitter Root Mountains stalking, or still hunting, is about as difficult as it can be for the slopes, where they are not actual precipices, are covered with masses of *debris*, loose slats, and bowlders, with the sharpest corners and edges imaginable. On this ground it is nearly impossible to approach game noiselessly. Let you be never so careful and circumspect, using knees, toes and fingers in the most approved fashion, you cannot proceed very far before a slab, poised in a secure-looking position, will rattle away from under you, and in nine cases out of ten start a miniature avalanche of stones, awakening the echoes among the impending cliffs. I have found, however, that so used do the denizens of these rocky wastes get to such noises, from their own inability of moving over these slopes without starting rocks, that, so long as they do not see or wind you, they will not be alarmed. The antelope-goat is a singularly fearless animal, while its innate curiosity will lead it to brave dangers from which most other wild animals will flee.

ISTHMUS CANALS

Attitude of the United States Toward the Work of the French in Panama.

A New York *Herald's* Washington special on the subject of inter-oceanic canals says: Senator Miller of California, whose statements may be accepted as a semi-official declaration of Arthur's administration, has emphatically said, with the full knowledge of which his important position as chairman of the foreign affairs committee entitles him to speak: "We have said that the American isthmus should not be severed by a ship canal unless the United States should have it less some control over it. We have objected to the Colombian government seeking guarantees of the freedom and neutrality of the canal at the Panama isthmus from European governments, and we have insisted that all guarantees in respect to the free use of the ship canal should be from the United States alone. We have objected to alliances between the American powers and the European powers, unless such alliances should be under the supervisory control of our government.

"This government has said more than once, in language so plain that it could not and has not been misunderstood, that we cannot permit the isthmus transit to be used, in any event, offensively against our interests as a nation on land or sea. In 1881, when it was ascertained that overtures had been made to the Colombian government by the European powers, asking supplementing our guarantees by guarantees of the European powers by treaties of alliance, such as the treaty of 1846, our government gave notice to Colombia and the world that the guarantee given by the United States did not require any reinforcement or accession or assent from any other power, and that any movement by any European government in the sense of a supplementary guarantee to that of the United States would be regarded as an uncalled for intrusion into a field where the interests of the United States must be considered before those of any other power except Colombia. We also construed our guarantee to mean the protection of the territorial rights of Colombia, over the Panama transit, from aggression or interference of any kind. Our government said to the world that an agreement between the European states to jointly guarantee neutrality and in effect control the political character of a highway of commerce, remote from them and near to us, forming substantially a part of our coast line, and promising to become the chief means of transportation between our Atlantic and Pacific states, would be viewed by this government with grave concern and such action by European powers, which maintain vast armies and patrol the sea with immense fleets, would partake of the nature of an alliance against the United States of America. We said that during any war in which either the United States or the States of Colombia might be a party, the passage of the armed vessels of a hostile nation through the Panama canal would be no more admissible than would be the passage of armed forces of hostile nations over the railway lines joining the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the United States, or of Colombia. This is a mere outline of what our government has announced as its policy and purposes in respect to the Panama isthmus. It has said more, and has manifested the great and paramount interest which it has always claimed in the isthmus transit, repeatedly and clearly, and with dignity and emphasis.

But the work of construction goes on. The canal is being built by Frenchmen and French capital. The state of Panama is practically a French colony. It is in French possession. It is a fact well known that the French government, through the influence of its agents, has controlled and carried elections in the state of Panama. It has thus gained political control in Panama on the pretext that it is necessary for the preservation of public interests and for the protection of French capital from the disorders which prevail, and which are likely to lead to hostilities between the natives and the alien races which are gathered there and engaged in the work of constructing the canal. We may expect at any time that the French government will consider it necessary for the preservation of French interests in Panama to establish military posts and station troops along the line of the projected canal. Schemes for the colonization by the French of various parts of the United States of Colombia are now in progress. The Monroe doctrine (so-called) is violated energetically, flagrantly and persistently by the French every day and every hour in the day. It is evident that the French government, which has of late become the most aggressive power of the earth, intends to assume and maintain perfect and exclusive control over the Panama canal whenever it shall be finished. It proposes to maintain the same relation with the Panama canal that England has assumed in reference to the Suez canal. The freedom and neutrality of Panama will be maintained just so long as the French desire it shall be maintained, and no longer. The time has come for the practical assertion and maintenance of the Monroe doctrine with respect to the Panama isthmus. So much for our attitude in respect to the present operations on that isthmus.

"Now, we already have a treaty with Nicaragua, in which our faith is plighted to protect that feeble nation against the encroachments of other powers which shall attempt to cut the Nicaragua isthmus by a canal without the consent and co-operation of the United States and Nicaragua. Diplomatic negotiations now ended will extricate this nation from the difficulties which at times have threatened it in respect to Nicaragua. They have been conducted with skill and good judgment, and when the correspondence which has already taken place is made public, it will be seen with what energy, vigor, sagacity and courage the present administration has conducted the important negotiations which are intended to place it in the power of the United States to find a solution of the Isthmian question. That is what our government has acquired by the treaty, and, as before said, the right to build a canal is but an incident in the scope of the treaty yet to be ratified."

These expressions of Senator Miller may be relied upon as the sentiment of every or nearly every, Senator.

Hendricks and Cleveland

New York Special to St Paul Pioneer Press.

Though Mr Cleveland has taken occasion to deny the report of an open disagreement between himself and Mr Hendricks, it is positively known that the latter was not at all pleased with his reception at Albany, and returned next day to the Hoffman house, cross, sarcastic and disappointed, and took the first train for home, when, as has since been ascertained, he had engagements for himself and wife in this city for nearly a week ahead. A democrat who is closer to Cleveland than most party men, and whose name, if disclosed would carry weight with it, was questioned to-night about the situation of affairs between the two men and after much hesitation said:

Mr Cleveland's statement is correct even allowing for the truth of that is said about Mr Hendricks. It is nevertheless true also, that the latter made himself prominent all through the campaign in a way that was not particularly pleasing to the head of the ticket. He carried in his pocket all through the campaign a cartoon from an Indiana paper representing the democratic ticket as a kangaroo, and he used to pull this out and show it on every occasion. He never failed to sneer at the head of the ticket or speak of it in the same damning with faint-praise way he did with McDonald at Chicago, when the best word he would say for the latter was that he was eminently respectable. Again, his letter about the Maria Halpin affair was exasperating. You may call it jealousy, if you will, but a feeling gradually grew upon Mr Cleveland that Mr. Hendricks took too much upon himself, and was confusing his position with the one for which he was not running. Then, again, his appearance in Brooklyn as the orator of the administration, speaking for the man who was unable to speak for himself without stopping for any such slight formality as consulting any one else, was at least imprudent and ill-advised and somewhat disrespectful to Mr. Cleveland. When the latter read the speech he smilingly remarked that Mr Hendricks seemed disposed to save him from any of the affairs or troubles of the presidency. As for the meeting itself, it was just what Mr. Cleveland described—friendly and cordial, but not one word was said about politics. When Hendricks was about to plunge into the matter, he was full of Mr. Cleveland suddenly called his attention to a portrait behind him, and as Mr Hendricks whirled about to scan the features, Cleveland kicked away and quietly passed into another room, as if he thought the conversation was at an end. As Hendricks left the executive chamber he said to a friend: "This appears to be the day of Dogberrys."

Statesmen will give advice to President Cleveland when he asks for it; but cross-roads editors will everlastingly crowd it on him until they are given postoffices.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

THE NEW SHORT STORIES.

New York Sun

A tramp entered a Chatham street beer saloon and said to the gentleman behind the bar:

"I want a partner, with a small cash capital, to embark in a little business enterprise, the profits of which will be beyond all computation by the ordinary rules of percentage."

"Keep right on," said the bartender.

"I am a gentleman by birth and education," continued the tramp, "and would be in personal appearance if I weren't handicapped by a want of suitable habiliments and—and—"

"Soap?" the bartender suggested.

"As I observed, the scheme will require a small cash capital."

"I'll furnish the capital."

"Thanks, that will simplify matters amazingly. The scheme is this: You and I have made a wager on the late election, the loser to stand in City Hall park from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., and grind a hand organ, with the announcement conspicuously displayed that all moneys taken in at the door will be devoted to the pedestal fund. I, unfortunately, am the loser. I will grind the organ but I must be handsomely dressed, and an instrument must be obtained. When I am fashionably attired I resemble a cross between a Wall street banker and a Presbyterian preacher. There will be lots of excitement and plenty of money. I estimate the profits at $250 after deducting all expenses. This amount will be equally divid—"

Presently the tramp picked himself up from the pavement and said:

"My mistake was in attempting negotiations with a man who lacks business foresight and ability."

LITERATURE IN ARKANSAW

Bud Life in the Brooklyn Eagle

An Arkansas literary society recently discussed the question:

"*Resolved*, That a circus is superior to a district school as a civilizing agent."

The circus backed the convention from the start. Only one orator got up to speak for the district school. He was the teacher, and the president fined him twice and then made him sit down. The fines were for calling Pompeyjee Pompayee, and saying there were more schools in Boston than in Little Rock, and he was made to sit down for uttering atheistic sentiments when he denied that "Root hog or die" was to be found in the Bible. To crown his disgrace, the president, in summing up, referred to his remarks as indicating to what a low state of knowledge and morals the habit of attending district school would bring a man. He then decided the question in favor of the circus, collecting the fines from the unhappy pedagogue, and the society went out and spent the money for bread.

SHE PREFERRED HER OWN RAGGIES

New Haven

A well known American lady artist, resident in Rome, relates that, while standing one day near the statue of Apollo Belvedere, she suddenly became aware of the presence of a countrywoman. The new comer, a well-to-do-looking American woman, introduced herself as Mrs Raggles of Missouri, and then asked: "Is this the Apollo Belvedere?" Miss H testified to the identity of the work, and the tourist then said: "Considered a great statue?" The interrogated lady replied that it was generally thought to be one of the masterpieces of the world. "Manly beauty, and all that sort of thing?" said the lady from the land of the setting sun. "Yes," responded the now amazed artist, "it is said to be one of the noblest representations of the human frame." "Well," exclaimed Mrs Raggles, closing her Baedeker and with arms akimbo, taking a last and earnest look at the marble, "I've seen the Apollo Belvidere and I've seen Raggles and give me Raggles."

STIRRING THE OLD GANDER'S SOUL

Joe Howard

A lively air on a violin will sometimes set a whole flock of geese wild with delight. On one occasion, at a country wedding, there was a curious performance. After dinner a lady entertained the guests assembled on the lawn with music from an accordion. A flock of geese were feeding in the road just below the house and with outstretched necks answered back with loud notes of satisfaction. Soon a white gander commenced dancing a lively jig, keeping good time to the music. For several minutes he kept up the performance, to the great delight of the company. The experiment was tried several times for a week or more, and the tones of the accordion never failed to set the old gander into a lively dance.

A STORY OF WATERLOO

Ex-change

An aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington had, at the peace preceding the escape of Napoleon from Elba, gone to Torquay for the benefit of his health, being in an advanced stage of consumption. On hearing that Bonaparte was again at Paris, the captain sent for his medical attendant, and asked him how long, with care he might hope to live. "With care, several months," replied the doctor. "Several months only?" said the poor invalid, "then I may as well die in battle as in my bed." He joined his regiment, fought gallantly at Waterloo, received a wound that took away all the diseased part of his lungs, and lived many years longer.

GOOD FELLOWS TO KEEP AWAY FROM

The Hour

The extraordinary proficiency of the Dutch Boers of South Africa in marksmanship makes them dreaded enemies. An Englishman who has been hunting among them lately says that he saw one fire hastily at a bustard which was flying about two hundred yards distant and send a rifle ball through its body, but as this did not wholly stop the bird, which flapped rapidly along the ground, the Boer fired a second time and cut off his head. British soldiers dread with good reason to face these sharpshooting bush fighters, animated by the idea that they are defending their firesides.

JOKE FROM A COLLEGE TOWN.

Columbia Spectator

Miss Daisy Greene to Jones, who has just been introduced: "What funny looking people one meets out, Mr Jones; only look at that frightful girl in the doorway."

Jones—"I can't help thinking she is not so bad looking as the awkward stick who is talking to her."

Miss G.—"The awkward stick is my brother."

Jones—"The frightful girl is my sister."

Tableau.

HOSPITABLE BUT EXCITED

Detroit Post

Dumley was giving a little dinner and everything was going on nicely. Dumley is a very hospitable man, but lacks self-possession.

"I believe, Mr. Dumley," said one of his guests, an old lady, "that you may help me once more to the oysters. I've eaten very heartily of them already, but they are simply delicious."

"Certainly, my dear madame, certainly," replied Dumley with excess of hospitality. "I hope you will eat all you want of them. We have a fresh barrel in the cellar, and if that isn't enough we know where we can get—Jane, pass Mrs Lighteater the celery."

THE ROMANCE OF THE NEGATIVE.

Tombstone (A. T.) Epitaph

A case of love at sight of a photograph is soon to find a culmination in marriage. The expectant groom is a prominent young gentleman of this city, while the bride is an English lassie of good family, who is now on her way to this blasted country to meet her Adolphus. He will soon start east to meet her, when the ceremony will be performed and they will arrive here as man and wife.

A Ride on a Whale's Back.

Hartford Courant

"We take white whales on the run sometimes," said an old sailor, "and the last one I took last season got a joke on me that ain't quite worn off yet. We went out in a gang that day, some with rifles and some with harpoons, and I reckon there was ten boats all told, and rig it down by the mouth of the creek we struck a school of 'em, so big that there was nothing but heads a poppin' up all around. When we got into the lot the boys began a shootin' and a strikin', and got so mixed up that we didn't know where we was for a while. My boy had my harpoon, and the only thing I got holt on was a lance, just like this, and as I was standing in the bow a big whale came up under me. I let drive and sunk the lance into him about two feet, and at the same moment one of the other boats struck us right amidships. I lost my balance, and afore I knew it I was a settin' on that old whale's back, hangin' on to the pole and goin' along like greased lightnin'. The boys set up a yell and made way for me, and off I went.

"Ye see," continued the speaker, "the water was only about four feet and the critter couldn't dive, so I just clung to it. First she struck in shore and then skirted along the beach, a-snortin' and puffin' and beatin' the water with her tail so't you could hear her clean across the bay. But she couldn't shake me off. I just clung to the handle and let her rip, and pretty soon, when we came to a shoal place, I beached her, or she beached me, I didn't know which. Anyway, I reckon I'm the first one that ever rode a whale in these diggin's."

MORE OR LESS AMUSING

IT WAS A POOR JOB

Detroit Post

"Mamma," asked a little boy, "did God make the sun and moon?"

"Yes, dear."

"Well, I guess he didn't know much about 'em."

"Why?" asked the astonished mother.

"'Cause he made the sun for the daytime, when he ought to have made it for the nighttime. The moon would be bright enough for the daytime."

PERSEVERANCE CONQUERS.

Arkansaw Traveler

The other day down in the country, after a marriage ceremony had been performed, the bridegroom and several friends walked down to the spring.

"Is he outen hearin'?" asked the bride.

"Yes," some one replied.

"Wall, thank the Lord, it's over. I've been er tryin' to tem that feller up for more than ten years, an' have jes succeeded. I wanter say to you wimmen folks, Don't give up. Recollect what the bible says: 'If you don't git what you air arter at fust, keep peggin' away till you git har.'"

MRS. JONES' PRIDE HAS A FALL

Detroit Free Press

"Never was so insulted in my life," said Mrs Jones when she came home from the Casino the other night.

"What's the matter, now?" inquired Jones, looking up from his paper.

"Why, I put on roller skates for the first time in my life to-night and I was skating beautifully when some man must have jostled me, for I felt myself going down, and I just caught hold of a man who was skating near to save myself. Talk about women standing by each other!"

"They can't on roller skates," suggested Jones. "What did the woman do?"

"Lor', she jerked herself away, and screamed out so's everybody heard her: 'Take your hand out of my pocket.' The idea!"

"Did you have your hand in her pocket?" asked Jones, getting interested.

But Maria gave him a withering look, and was dumb.

FUN FROM THE FRENCH.

Paris Figaro

Behold the ingratitude of friends! You may go to a man's funeral, and weep bitterly and sincerely over his grave, yet you may be sure that he will never think of doing as much for you.

Between book lovers:

"Say, old fellow, lend me this book."

"Sorry, but I can't do it. Nobody ever thinks of returning a book that he has borrowed. Just look at my library there! All borrowed books!"

The mother announces to her daughter the receipt of a proposal from an elderly adorer.

"But ma," says the young lady, "he's too old for me."

"Not at all my dear. He is no older for you than he is for anybody else—68 last June."

At dinner at the restaurant:

"Have another glass of Burgundy, old fellow?"

"No, thanks; it's too expensive."

"Too expensive! I don't understand."

"Yes, it costs me on an average a hundred and fifty francs for return to my carriage every time I drink it."

Husband and wife present themselves before the divorce court.

"What do you want, madam?"

"Divorce from that wretch."

"And you, sir?"

"Divorce from that vixen."

The decree is refused—there is no incompatibility of temper. You both seem to be perfectly agreed. Call the next case.

A diner at a table d'hote displays signs of irritation just because the waiter happens to have spilt a plate of soup over his coat.

"Don't worry, sir; don't worry," says the head waiter, "it's 7 o'clock."

"What in thunder has that got to do with it?" yells the victim.

"After 6:30 sir, our soup doesn't grease—hot water, sir; that is all."

Master—Well Susan, did you mail my letter, as I told you?

Faithful servant—Yes, sir; but I had it weighed first, and as it was double weight I put on another stamp.

Master—Good girl; only I hope you didn't put it on so as to obliterate the address.

Faithful servant—Oh, no, indeed, sir. I just stuck it on top of the other stamp so as to save room.

PRESS PITH.

Gail Hamilton has contracted with a Boston publisher to write an American novel. Burchard will no doubt be one of the characters.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

First citizen: "Do you know Dobson? Is he a strong temperance man?" Second citizen: "Guess he is! You just ought to smell his breath once."—*Burlington Free Press*.

A theatrical company on the road is playing a drama called "The Bankrupt's Wife." It is thought the manager will soon be in the same condition as the "Bankrupt's Wife's husband.—*Norristown Herald*.

The immense quantities of leaves which fall on the track of the Maryland Central railroad often seriously delay the trains. We advise the superintendent to run the train off the main line on the branches; they must be clear.—*Boston Courier*.

Scene—Hotel in Texas. Native (at the dinner table)—"Gimme the salt!" Dry goods drummer from New York (with hauteur)—"Excuse me, sir, but I am not the waiter." Native—"Gimme he salt!" The drummer gave him the salt.—*New York Sun*.

Thomas Carlyle was once annoyed by a miserable young female strumming on a hapless piano. He couldn't understand it, being Scotch. She was playing a joke. "Miserable young thing!" said he. "Happy philosopher," thought she. Probably both wrong.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

The happiest thought yet, looking to the reward of Henry Ward Beecher for his great services in behalf of Grover Cleveland, is for the latter to make him governor of Utah. He would be in clover among the sisters of Mormondom.—*Los Angeles Times*.

Thomas Nast, the caricaturist, is to give a course of illustrated lectures this winter—striking his audience with the jawbone of a Nast, as it were.—*Philadelphia Record*.

St John's vote in Iowa, a temperance state, is less than 1500. In New York, a whisky state, it is 25,000. This may sound odd, but there are more sincere temperance men in Iowa—men who have the good of the cause at heart.—*Norristown Herald*.

There is a glacier in Alaska moving along at the rate of a quarter of a mile a year. Whenever it is considered advisable to change the name we would suggest that it be called the Messenger Boy glacier.—*Boston Post*.

The beer manufacture of this country last year amounted to a supply of ten gallons to every man, woman and child. When the women and children are counted out, and some men, it is easy to see the rest of the fellows had a pretty good swig.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

"Yes, brethren," says the preacher, in his funeral sermon, "our deceased brother was cut down in a single night—torn from the arms of his loving wife, who is thus left a disconsolate widow at the early age of 24 years." "Twenty-two, if you please," sobs the widow, in the front pew, emerging from her handkerchief for an instant.—*Le Figaro*.

Mr and Mrs. Biles, with the best intentions in the world, being old residents, called upon a wealthy family that had settled near them. Mr and Mrs. Biles are plain people, and the reception they met with was not just what they expected. "Abigail," said the old man, "don't you think their manner of showing us out was rather frosty?" "No, I don't. I think it was rather summary," replied his wife. "Well, by gosh!" exclaimed the old man.—*Boston Post*.

The Larder of an Atlantic Steamship

From New York Truth

Transatlantic passenger steamers ship about 14,000 pounds of fresh meat for each trip, 20 tons of ice, 1400 pounds of butter, and 3000 cigars. On a vessel of 5000 tons, 7000 napkins are used every trip, 2000 sheets and 3000 towels. Different colors are used on the upholstery and furniture every day, because of the relief a change of scene affords to persons who become seasick, and also owing to the additional freshness of the atmosphere of the cabins thus obtained. The steamer is newly painted on the outside from stem to stern every voyage, and to do this work, together with the repairing and cleaning of upholstery, from 200 to 400 men are employed. The washing is all done at the end of each voyage. In the first cabin of a first-class steamer there is $50,000 worth of silverware.

How many a sweet face is marred
By yellow teeth and falling gums,
And mouth and lips all hot and hard
And breath deep-tainted as it comes,
And yet, with SOZODONT, we may
Keep all these dire defects at bay.

THE SITUATION IN IOWA.

Prohibition in the Politics of the State—The Future Outlook.

Cor St Paul Pioneer Press.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 29.—There can be no doubt of the fact that the political situation in Iowa is far from satisfactory to the republicans of the state. The folly of the prohibitory amendment has been followed by its legitimate consequence, and the dominant party in the "banner republican state of the Union" finds itself seriously facing the question of its own supremacy in the gubernatorial and legislative elections of the next year. The results of the recent campaign are being studied with some anxiety by those republicans who are always for the party whether it is right or whether it is wrong; and it is gratifying to be able to note there is also a decided feeling of uneasiness among those who have for the past half dozen years been leading its footsteps in the direction of prohibitory politics and sumptuary legislation. It is very apparent that even these latter bold fanatics in the domain of moral and sentimental politics are beginning to have doubts about the wisdom of a policy calculated to put the democratic party into power in every state where it has or is likely to have formal republican adoption, and already leading republicans, who have been leading prohibitionists, are announcing the death of prohibition as a political issue, and some are going further and saying that prohibition itself must go at the earliest possible moment.

IOWA'S VOTE FOR BLAINE

Is an unwelcome surprise to his friends and partisans in this state, and the comparatively small plurality which he had over Mr. Cleveland is a subject of much discussion here. Mr. Blaine was pre-eminently Iowa's candidate. With the exception of what might be called an administration faction built up about the shrewd and active young politician, who is now President Arthur's postmaster general, the republicans of Iowa were practically a unit for his nomination, and upon the adjournment of the national convention it was loudly declared that he would sweep the state by the largest plurality which it had ever given to a presidential candidate. Eight years ago, had Mr Blaine received the republican nomination, that expectation could doubtless have been fully realized. Had he been the candidate four years ago there is no reason to doubt that his vote and plurality would have equalled that which the state gave to Garfield. It is not Mr Blaine's fault that the result this year was so widely at variance with the figures predicted for him, and with what it might have been had this campaign been made in 1876 or in 1880. It is concededly the fault of Iowa republicanism itself that his majority over all is scarcely more than 16,000, against a majority for Garfield of over 45,000, and as against a plurality for the latter 30,000 more than that. The party has weakened itself by its stupid and cowardly course in relation to prohibition, and by the final adoption of that issue by its state conventions of 1882 and 1883, to an extent which is now made very plainly apparent, and Mr. Blaine did exceedingly well to get in Iowa this year the 11 000 majority which the official returns from the election give to him. The conservative republicans of the state realize the significance of these figures, and they are at this early day looking about for some man who shall be strong enough to lead them to victory in the gubernatorial fight next year.

GOV. SHERMAN

Will not be a candidate for renomination, and there would be the most serious doubt of his election if he should. Party thought naturally turns to the great leaders like Ex-Secretary Kirkwood, Ex Senator Harlan, and others of that class, but there is no intimation from any of these as yet as to their willingness to lead a contest likely to prove so arduous and uncertain. Col D B Henderson, of Dubuque, the present representative in congress from the Third district, has been mentioned in connection with the nomination for the governorship, as has also been Representative Hepburn of the Eighth district. Capt. J A. T Hull, the present secretary of state, is a candidate, and is reported to be working a moderately active literary bureau in his interest, but the party will be looking for broader and stronger timber than Mr. Hull, and his name will hardly have serious consideration in the convention. But the speculation as to candidates is chiefly important because it has begun so far in advance of the battle, and as indicative of the feelings of the republicans of the state that the course of the party has really brought it to a point where it must now put forward its strongest and ablest material if it hopes for success in the campaigns of next year.

NOT PROHIBITIONISTS.

(New York Tribune.

One error should be arrested before it can do serious harm. It is a great mistake to class St. John's band of allies of the liquor shops with the prohibitionists proper. The two forces are not governed by the same motives, have not chosen the same methods, and do not manifest the same honest desire for any practical reform, or the same patriotic feeling and self-respect in their choice of means. There is as wide a difference in the character and temper of the two forces as in their numerical strength. In Ohio over 320,000 votes were cast for the prohibitory amendment two years ago, the vote for St John was 11,269. In Kansas, where the prohibitory amendment had 92,000 votes and a heavy majority, only 4495 votes were cast for St John, though he had formerly been elected governor by over 115,000 votes. In Iowa, where the prohibitory amendment was adopted by over 155,000 votes, only 1472 were cast for St. John. These illustrations suffice to prove that only a pitiful fraction of the people who call themselves prohibitionists have engaged in service as helpers of the democratic party, in Kansas only 4 in 100, in Ohio only about 3 in 100, and in Iowa less than 1 in 100.

The sincere prohibitionists have not considered it their duty to help the party of free rum, or to excite the antagonism of those by whom most of the votes for every genuine temperance reform have always been cast. They have not adopted the foul slanders of the democrats and the grog shops against republican candidates, in the pretense that they were trying to help the cause of temperance. They have not consented to have their campaign expenses paid by money contributed by liquor dealers, or to support a candidate who places himself in the market. These are not the methods of real prohibitionists. It is an insult to them in classing with them the followers of [illegible] in spirit, method [illegible] democrats. The la[illegible] to destroy the cau[illegible] serve. The real pr[illegible] do their duty as cit[illegible] that it is right to do [illegible] may come.

St. John, and tho[illegible] prohibitionists, and [illegible] name. Those of [illegible] honestly misled, it [illegible] creditable alliance [illegible] led them, and refu[illegible] the democracy. [illegible] will see that it is in [illegible] the clearest way th[illegible] and will utterly ref[illegible] St. John and [illegible] conspired to b[illegible] tory [illegible] for the fu[illegible] cause of temperance.

BRIEF PRESS OPINIONS.

Boston *Globe* (Dem.): Why not promote Burchard as well as Grant. They are equally deserving, in that each has performed a great service to his country at a critical moment.

Boston *Journal*: To gentlemen who contemplate seeking office after the 4th of next March, did you ever happen to [illegible] which Grover Cleveland wrote to the civil service reform association [illegible] vase for the government [illegible] sentence from the [illegible] In saying that I [illegible] embodied in the Pendleton bill.

New York *Tribune*: The World says that Mr Blaine "will not make a speech like the speech he made in response to the serenade at Augusta." Probably not. Mr. Blaine does not repeat his speeches. But there is a strong probability that he has not spoken for the last time in regard to the frauds [illegible] the subject which g[illegible] so much trouble.

Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: Dakota casts [illegible] votes and has no vote [illegible] lina casts 91,600 votes [illegible] gress. South Carolina [illegible] hundred thousand o[illegible] cast, or, if cast, are [illegible] less a rotten borough [illegible] tem when each of [illegible] power that a voter in [illegible] delegate from Dakota [illegible] times the power th[illegible] have when that state [illegible]

The woman who [illegible] free use of alcoholic s[illegible] finds what she seeks o[illegible] stroyed or temporarily [illegible] ever wrought by such [illegible] are employed the most [illegible] Leave chloral, morphine [illegible] use Mrs. Pinkham's [illegible]

E SITUATION IN IOWA

ns in the Politics of the State—The Future Outlook.

OINES, Iowa, Nov 29.—There can be no
the fact that the political situation n
ar from satisfactory to the republicans
te— The folly of the prohibitory enact-
been followed by its legitimate conse-
and the dominant party in the "banner
n state of the Union" finds itself seri-
ng the question of its own supremacy
bernatorial and legislative elections of
year The results of the recent cam-
e being studied with some anxiety by
ublicans who are always for the party,
it is right or whether it is wrong, and
fying to be able to note there is also a
eeling of uneasiness among those who
the past half dozen years been leading
eps in the direction of prohibitory pol-
d sumptuary legislation It is very ap-
at even these latter bold in careers in
am of moral and sentimental politics
nning, to have doubts about the wisdom
ey calculated to put the democrats
o power in every state where it has or
ly to have formal republican adoption,
ady leading republicans who have also
ading prohibitionists, are announcing
e of prohibition as a political issue, and
going further and saying that prohi-
f must go at the earliest possible m-

IOWA'S VOTE FOR BLAINE

welcome's first to his friends and par-
this state and the comparatively small
which he had over Mr Cleveland is a
f much discussion here Mr Blaine
eminently Iowa's candidate With the
n of what might be called an adminis-
action in it up about the shrewd and
ung politician, who is now President
postmaster general, the republicans of
re practically a unit for his nomination,
n the adjournment of the national con-
t was loudly declared that he would
e state by the largest plurality which it
r given to a presidential candidate.
ars ago, had Mr Blaine received the
an nomination that expectation could
s have been fully realized Had he
candidate four years ago there is no
to doubt that his vote and
would have equalled that
he state gave to Garfield. It is
Blaine's faith that the result this year
idely at variance with the figures pre-
r him, and with what it might have
this campaign been made in 1876 or in
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itself that his majority over all is
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eld of over 45,000 and as against a plu-
the latter 30,000 more than that. The
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ht next year

GOV SHERMAN

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NOT PROHIBITIONISTS.

New York Tribune

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ed by liquor dealers, or
t a candidate who placed himself in
et. These are not the methods of real
onists. It is an insult to them to class
n the followers of St. John, who were
method and object simply assistant
s. The latter have done all they could
the cause which they pretended to
he real prohibitionists have chosen to
uty as citizens, not adopting the heresy
ight to do evil in the hope that good

), and those who are like him, are not
nists, and deserve no such respectable
Those of his followers who have been
nsled, it is clear will resent the dis-
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eracy The genuine prohibitionists
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dred to bring about a democratic vic-
r the false pretense of serving the
mperance

BRIEF PRESS OPINIONS.

obe (Dem) Why not pension Bur-
well as Grant. They are equally de-
n that each performed a great service
ntry at a critical time.

Journal To gentlemen who will be
fice after the 4th of next March: Did
appen to run your eyes over the letter
over Cleveland wrote to the civil serv-
n association in 1882, during his can-
the governorship? Here is a sample
rom the letter "I have no hesitation
that I fully approve the principles
in the Pendleton bill."

rk *Tribune* The *World* predicts that
"will not repeat at Washington the
made in response to the serenade at
Probably not Mr Blaine does not
speeches. But there is a strong pro-
at he has not spoken for the last time
to the frauds in the southern states,
t which gives the democratic journals
roable.

Inter Ocean Dakota casts 85,500
has no vote in congress. South Caro-
41,600 votes and has nine votes in con-
uth Carolina, indeed, has a silent
housand of votes which either are not
east, are not counted. But is she any
n borough in our representative sys-
each of her voters has nine times the
a voter in Dakota would have if the
rom Dakota could vote, and three
power that a voter in Dakota will
that state is admitted.

an who seeks relief from pain in the
lcoholic stimulants and narcotic drugs,
he seeks only so far as sensibility is de-
temporarily suspended, No cure was
ht by such means and the longer they
ed the more hopeless the case becomes,
ed the morphia and belladonna alone, and
kham's Vegetable Compound.

The Oregonian.

MORNING, DECEMBER 11 1884

MARCUS WHITMAN.

PRESCOTT, W T, Nov 29, 1884

OF THE OREGONIAN,

the thirty-seventh anniversary of the massacre, it seems not an inappropriate time in which to answer some of the as[illegible] made upon the dead missionary by Mrs [illegible] through the columns of THE ORE[illegible] of the issue of November 7

[illegible] accuses Dr Whitman with false[illegible], office seeking, trying to deprive [illegible] of their lands, trying to enrich him[illegible] expense, and at the expense of the [illegible] has not one word of commenda[illegible] any act of his life As thirty-seven [illegible] passed since our valley was reddened [illegible] blood of this man, to whom Mrs Victor [illegible] name of martyr, it would seem that [illegible] have found a more graceful work [illegible] dragging the murdered missionary [illegible] to heap such opprobrium on his [illegible] hitherto has never been done, even [illegible] most bitter enemy. In her ghoulish [illegible] Victor outdoes all other calumniators [illegible] For more than forty years it has [illegible] by his most intimate acquaintan[illegible] workers in the missionary cause, that [illegible] winter of 1842-3 Dr Whitman did make [illegible] journey from here to the Atlantic [illegible] that he did visit Washington city, for [illegible] of showing to the government the [illegible] of Oregon as related to the United [illegible] that he was, in some degree at [illegible] in the object of his mission If [illegible] his countrymen owe him a debt of [illegible] that they do not seem in a hurry to [illegible] lies in a neglected grave, un[illegible] stone or tablet. The idea is scouted [illegible] mouth missionary" could have ca[illegible] Daniel Webster about Oregon, before [illegible] had aspired to the presidency in

[illegible] this same Mr. Webster who once [illegible] California would never raise a bushel [illegible] pound of wool? In matters of [illegible] law, or international politics he [illegible] superior; but after a residence of six [illegible] this country, Dr Whitman's knowledge, [illegible] actual experience, was vastly better [illegible] Mr. Webster could possibly have [illegible] the actual value of this country [illegible] Mr. Webster probably held the pop[illegible] that our "inland empire" was a bar[illegible] For many years before, and up to [illegible] grain, and most of the vegetables, [illegible] Walla Walla, had been carried [illegible] miles, as it was not thought poss[illegible] anything on the sage brush and [illegible] lands in the vicinity Now, how[illegible] stand at the old fort, and behold [illegible] of acres of land, that produce such [illegible] make even Daniel Webster, were [illegible] admit that he had, a long time [illegible] this country, and its importance [illegible] the United States.

[illegible] undertake to say just how much [illegible] Whitman's representations had with [illegible] Webster or President Tyler, but there [illegible] in which direction it fel In [illegible] of 1842 negotiations were pending [illegible] government and that of Great Britain [illegible] an adjustment of boundary be[illegible] country and the British Possessions [illegible] across the plains at that [illegible] Whitman's mission is the an[illegible] that the doctor of these negotiations [illegible] and natural to suppose that the doc[illegible] his informant, thought that these [illegible] would, or at least might, settle the [illegible] though—from ocean to ocean He [illegible] Hudson Bay company could be relied [illegible] information to the English concern[illegible] of this country, but who could be [illegible] give much information to our gov[illegible] He determined to impose the task [illegible] The hardships, dangers and suffer[illegible] underwent on that journey are cer[illegible] than are usually borne by the or[illegible] of to-day, who makes the pilgrim[illegible] the president and ask for some of the [illegible] fishes."

[illegible] Whitman arrived at Washing[illegible] negotiations had been cut short [illegible] boundary line in two The east [illegible] been settled by the Ashburton [illegible] western portion, and the portion [illegible] to Oregon, remained to be settled [illegible] by the treaty of 1846, and it was [illegible] later treaty that Dr Whitman's [illegible] forth fruit. I say actions for it [illegible] and not words, that finally settled [illegible] boundary, as I will try to prove fur[illegible] the Hudson Bay Company had [illegible] immigration from Red river to Ore[illegible] reached their destination in the latter [illegible] the year 1842. Mrs Victor has it 1841 [illegible] authority is against her [illegible] north of the Columbia river, and [illegible] Simpson was to turn up in Washing[illegible] this line to show that the English had [illegible] numerous settlement in the coun[illegible] on this basis draw the [illegible] far south as the Columbia. It [illegible] that this was a plausible scheme, [illegible] might have had weight had the [illegible] concerning the Oregon boundary [illegible] pending At the time Dr Whitman [illegible] here neither he nor the Hudson's [illegible] in this country, doubted that such [illegible] were still pending, and while he [illegible] his way over plain and mountain, [illegible] and flood, to reach Washington [illegible] his country a service, Sir George [illegible] approaching from the other direction [illegible] arrival at London in November, [illegible] learned that the negotiations [illegible] suspended, while Dr Whitman was [illegible] on his journey through the wilder[illegible] ignorance of this fact. This trip of [illegible] unnecessary for Mr Simpson to go [illegible] Washington at that time, probably, yet is [illegible] or not he was there later in the win[illegible] appear to me to be either certain or [illegible] But had things gone on as was ex[illegible] is no doubt that either he, or some [illegible] of the Hudson's Bay Company, [illegible] appeared on the scene to fully rep[illegible] interests on this coast

[illegible] idea from the start appears to [illegible] First, to arrive in Washington [illegible] Oregon boundary line should be set[illegible] impress upon the minds of those [illegible] matter in hand, the real merit and [illegible] country If by so doing he could [illegible] representations, he proposed to show that [illegible] possible, and even practicable, to settle [illegible] with an American population overland [illegible] he proposed to aid in bringing a [illegible] of emigrants across the Rocky [illegible] and on to the Columbia river —a [illegible] never before had been accomplished [illegible] a thing, also, that he had more [illegible] accomplished than any other person in [illegible] In that year Messrs. Whitman [illegible] brought the first wagons across [illegible] mountains, and brought a cart as far [illegible] Boise. Yet Mrs Victor intimates [illegible] told an untruth when he told [illegible] told those desirous of crossing [illegible] they could bring their wagons [illegible] Rocky mountains, as he had done [illegible] years before, but if she will stat[illegible] facts that Forts Hall and Boise [illegible] of the Rockies then who will [illegible] it is only she that has mal[illegible] Whitman. Between the years [illegible] Colonel Joe Meek, Mrs Victor's [illegible] solved the remainder of the problem [illegible] the continent in wagons by [illegible] from Fort Hall to Whitman's mission [illegible] reluctantly gives "Whitman credit [illegible] marking out the route from Fort [illegible] Ronde—she gives John [illegible] the main body of immigrants [illegible] Fort Hall, but fails to say that [illegible] Dr Whitman had with his own [illegible] marked this portion of the route [illegible] So chary is she of giving credit [illegible] that she quotes Applegate [illegible] doctor's principal service was in [illegible] of the emigrants where [illegible] and in the next note she quotes [illegible] saying that he alone paid the [illegible] For what? Showing him where [illegible] If the lady is really digging for [illegible] she certainly has not struck it in [illegible] in this place

[illegible] will claim that Dr Whitman, alone [illegible] to the United States, yet we have [illegible] anyone who underwent such hard[illegible] as he did, for the purpose [illegible] it cannot be successfully main[illegible] was an unimportant factor in [illegible] the end he aimed at. Certain it [illegible] zealously at Washington, and [illegible] that his words and deeds were [illegible] when the administration [illegible] the Oregon question was [illegible] years later

[illegible] be truly said, as some of his [illegible] that he raised an emi[illegible] brought them out to occupy the [illegible] true that he gave a [illegible] and encouragement to those [illegible] making the trip that he could, before starting, and that he rendered them great assistance throughout the journey as guide and otherwise As an offset, Mrs Victor tells us that the emigrants hauled the doctor's provisions She tells us that he had been six years with the Indians without having benefited or converted them yet he and his associates had printed books in the Indian tongue had taught them to read and write, had taught them to farm on a small scale had built a mill to grind their grain, had introduced cattle, sheep, hogs and fowls among them. The doctor showed his wisdom in trying to anchor them to fixed habitations as a preliminary step to civilizing them. But the doctor's Cayuse Indians bathed their hands in his blood, and as a retribution the place has once knew them as a powerful nation knows them no more. Only a handful remain, and although beads and crosses have been bestowed on them freely by the same religious organization that the doctor dreaded, Mrs Victor would probably hesitate to say that they have been benefited by the change from the influence of the doctor to that of those who now have their spiritual welfare in charge

The Lapwai mission, under charge of Mr Spalding, in the Nez Perce country, as well as that of Messrs Eells and Walker, among the Spokanes, were further off the line of travel and further removed from opposing influences, either religious or otherwise These Indians did not murder their missionaries, but protected them and to this day may be seen springing up some of the good seed sown by the missionaries among them forty years ago. It is not a month since I talked with a lady who is one of the children who survived the Whitman massacre She had just returned from the old Lapwai mission—her birthplace She there found many of the old mission Indians who still hold to the teachings of the missionaries. Among them was one old Indian who still lives in what is left of the old mission building, which he has occupied for thirty-seven years—ever since the missionaries were compelled to abandon the field of their labor He told her that he intended to die in that house The benefits of the missionary work are not all obliterated there although so many years have passed

As to conciliation, there would have been nothing to conciliate, neither would the massacre have followed but for the interference of outside parties who poisoned the minds of the Indians against their best friends—the missionaries About the time of the doctor's departure for Washington, a report was circulated among the Indians, that the whites from the Willamette valley intended to come up next spring and kill off all the Indians A French and Indian half breed—Doron—interpreter to the Hudson Bay Company, was busy with this story, and those who know how much more readily an Indian will believe a lie than the truth, it will not be a matter of surprise that this story was credited by them At whose instance this story was put in circulation, we will leave Mrs. Victor to "speculate" upon, as she appears to be of a speculative turn of mind It is safe for me to say that it was not done by Americans, yet it left the missionaries in a dangerous and disagreeable predicament, but it was by no fault of theirs

She claims that Dr Whitman was making money off the Indians, but says that the mission was not self supporting—in consequence of which the home board had ordered him to abandon his mission If we leave out of consideration any interest that he may have felt in the Indians he certainly would have been loth to comply with this order, for his field of operations would have at once been occupied by the Catholics—the staunch friends of the Hudson Bay company and consequently favorable to British interests, although Mrs. Victor tells us that Catholic priests do not meddle with politics. Soon, instead of a settlement of American citizens, we would have had a settlement of British subjects occupying the ground that would have been abandoned by Dr Whitman. Every impulse of this truly patriotic American must have revolted at the thought. Well was it, then, for American interests that he held his ground. Mrs Victor denies that Dr Whitman could have believed that he might reach Washington before the boundary negotiations should be completed, yet he did do so, and had some three years to spare. She claims that his real object was to establish himself in some government office—then asks why he did not bring out an emigration and a commission in his pocket, as Dr White had done. Her course of reasoning seems to be about this—as Dr Whitman did not return with a commission, that fact proves that a commission was what he went for. She quotes from a letter of Dr Whitman in which he mentions the "secret service fund" This she claims was a scheme of the doctor's for his own private benefit. It seems that his idea was for the government to give the Indians sheep in payment for their lands, instead of paying them off in annuities with money, beads and blankets—a good scheme, surely for the Indians. He could see that at no distant day the whites would begin to encroach, and he wanted to avoid trouble by paying the Indians for their lands

She accuses Dr Whitman with deceit, because he did not tell McKinley that his mission to Washington was for the purpose of securing Oregon to the United States. What a foolish thing it would have been for him to take into his confidence the commandant of a Hudson's Bay post! In this instance friendship caught have been laid aside so far as that men might have been found to prevent the doctor from ever reaching his destination.

She accuses him of giving Eells and Walker the slip, inasmuch as he started on the [illegible] instead of waiting until the 5th of October. The urgency of the case, as he deemed it, and the lateness of the season would argue against a minute's unnecessary delay With such a journey before her, and at such a time of year, would Mrs Victor have delayed her starting for two days just for the sake of making a mounted [illegible] of herself. In this (presumably) [illegible] culminator of the dead doubts that Whitman ever visited Washington Why not doubt that he went to the states at all, as both propositions rest on the same foundation—the assertions of the doctor and his, then, associates? The same reason that prevented his telling McKinley where he was going would have prevented his telling him where he had been, after his return He was living in an Indian country The only authority respected by the Indians was that of the Hudson's Bay company To antagonize this company might have hastened the fate that finally befell him and his family

She also tells us that on his departure Dr Whitman confided his wife to the care of McKinley Did she receive it? Not long after his departure the mission mill was burned by Indians, and Mrs Whitman was so threatened that she sought safety in flight—not to Fort Walla Walla, but to the Methodist mission at The Dalles

Now let this writer of history, who "speculates" when she runs short of facts, indulge her penchant and speculate as to what that hidden mysterious influence was that seemed to hover around Hudson's Bay forts and made it the more dangerous for Protestant missionaries the nearer they were located to these forts. And I in turn will speculate, privately, as to what kind of a production we shall have, if as I understand her to intimate Mrs F F Victor shall conclude to give us the "inside history of the Cayuse war" As literary curiosities, the writings of an author who dresses Col Joseph Meek up in the plumage of a hero while she clothes Dr Marcus Whitman in the garb of a scoundrel, they alone are valuable

Time will vindicate Dr Whitman and when all calumnies, and their inventors, shall have been forgotten, his name, and that of his devoted, noble wife, will stand forth in history as martyrs to the cause of God and their country

ED C ROSS

Telescopes

Edinburgh [illegible]

The largest refracting telescope as yet actually completed has a light-gathering surface twenty-seven inches in diameter This is the great Vienna equatorial, admirably turned out by Mr Grubb, of Dublin, in 1881 but still awaiting the commencement of its exploring career It will however, soon be surpassed by the Pulkowa telescope, ordered more than four years ago on behalf of the Russian government from Alvan Clark & Sons, of Cambridgeport Mass Still further will it be surpassed by the coming Lick refractor It is safe to predict that the optical championship of the world is, at least for the next few years, secured to this gigantic instrument, the completion of which may be looked for in the immediate future It will have a clear aperture of three feet. A disk of flint glass for the object lens, 38 inches across, and 170 kilograms in weight, was cast at the establishment of M Feil, in Paris, early in 1882 Four days were spent and eight tons of coal consumed in the casting of this vast mass of flawless crystal it took a calendar month to cool and cost £2,0[illegible] It may be regarded as the highest triumph so far achieved in the art of optical glassmaking A refracting telescope three feet in aperture collects rather more light than a speculum of four feet In this quality, then, the Lick instrument will have, beside the Rosse leviathan, which for many reasons may be considered to be out of the running, but one rival And over this rival—the forty-eight inch reflector of the Melbourne observatory—it will have all the advantages of agility and robustness, so to speak, which its system of construction affords, while the exquisite definition for which Alvin Clark is famous will, presumably, not be absent.

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OREGON'S EARLY EXPLORERS.

Third Paper

[BY PROF. W. D. LYMAN.]

The expedition of Lewis and Clarke excited a peculiar interest at the time of its occurrence, and has ever since occupied a unique place in our history

To our colonial ancestors, waged between the sea and the domains of hostile natives and rival colonies, afterwards absorbed in a death struggle with the mother country, all the vast interior was a sealed book. And when the successful issue of the revolutionary war permitted them to turn around and see where they were, still more when the great purchase of Louisiana from France enabled them to look toward the tops of the "shining mountains" with a sense of proprietorship, all the romance and enthusiasm and excitement of exploration, hitherto sternly denied by their narrowing lot, seized and fascinated all classes

The world-old wizard of "Out West" stretched his wand over them, and under its magic sway they began the mountain trail and river and open highway of the prairie, to follow it into the wilderness. That same impulse led them which drew the camel-drivers of Syria to the shores of the Mediterranean, which filled the sails of Roman galleys, which beckoned the Norman Viking to the desolate grandeur of Greenland, and which lit a guiding fire in the tropic verdure of the Bahamas for the far-reaching vision of Columbus So our great grandfathers were chasing toward the sunset the shadow of their own coming greatness, a shadow gigantic but always growing, crossing the great plains with seven-league boots and bestriding the ridge pole of the continent like a Colossus

It is not surprising that to minds just admitted to this atmosphere of boundless expectation even the plain and common place narrative of Lewis and Clarke should have had the fascination of a novel

This historic expedition had been projected and even partially fitted out by Jefferson before the purchase of Louisiana. But immediately upon the completion of that most sagacious investment, the lingering preparations were hastened, and on the 14th of May, 1804, the party left St Louis by boat, upon the muddy current of the Missouri, to search for the unknown mountains and rivers between there and the Pacific

Their plan was to ascend the Missouri to its source, cross over the divide, strike the head waters of the Columbia, and descending it reach the sea.

And what manner of men were undertaking this voyage, fraught with both interest and peril? Meriwether Lewis, the leader of the party, was a captain in the United States army, and in Jefferson's judgment was, by reason of endurance, boldness and energy, the fittest man within his knowledge for the responsible duties of commander His whole life had been one of reckless adventure

It appears that at the tender age of eight he was already illustrious for successful midnight forays upon the festive "coon" and the meditative "possum" He was lacking in scientific knowledge, but, when appointed captain of the expedition, had, with characteristic pluck, spent a few spare weeks in study of some of the branches most essential to his new work William Clarke, second in command, was also a United States officer, and seems to have been equally fitted with Lewis for his work The party consisted of fourteen U S regulars, nine Kentucky volunteers, two French voyageurs, a hunter, an interpreter and a negro To each one of the common soldiers the government offered the munificent reward of retirement upon full pay with a recompense for a soldier's grant of land Special pains was taken to encourage the party to keep complete records of all that they saw and heard and did This was done with a vengeance, insomuch that seven journals besides those of the leaders were carefully kept, and in them was recorded nearly every event from the most important discoveries down to the ingredients of their meals and doses of medicine They were abundantly provided with beads, mirrors, knives, etc, etc, wherewith to woo the savage hearts of the natives

After an interesting and easy journey of five months they reached the country of the Mandans, where they determined to winter The winter having been profitably spent in making the acquaintance of the Indians and in collecting specimens of the natural history of the plains—which they now sent back to the president with great care—they again embarked in a flotilla of six canoes and two pirogues On June 1 they reached the great falls of the Missouri

A month was spent within sound of the thunder and in sight of the perpetual mist cloud rising from the abyss before they could accomplish the difficult portage of eighteen miles, make new canoes, mend their clothes and lay in a new stock of provisions

Of material for this last there was no end The air was filled with migratory birds, and the party was almost in danger of being overrun by the enormous herds of buffalo

The long, bright days the tingling air of the mountains, the pleasant swish of the water as their canoes breasted the swift current—the vast camp fires and the mighty buffalo roasts—all these must have made this the pleasantest section of their long journey

The party seems to have pretty nearly exhausted its supply of names, and after having made free with the names of their own names with various permutations and combinations, they were reduced to leading many roaring creeks with the [illegible] names of Wisdom, Philosophy, and Philanthropy Succeeding generations have relieved the unjust pressure in two of these cases with the sounding appellations of Big Hole and Stinking Water

On the 1st of August the explorers crossed the great divide the birthplace of mighty rivers, and descending the sunset slope found themselves in the land of the Shoshones

They had brought with them a Shoshone woman, rejoicing in the pleasant name of Sacajawea, with the express purpose of becoming acquainted with this tribe, through whom they hoped to get horses and valuable information as to their proper route to the ocean

But four days were consumed in enticing the suspicious savages near enough to hear the words of their own tongue proceeding from the mouths of the strangers When, however the interpreters had been granted a hearing, she speedily won for the party the faithful allegiance of her kinsmen They innocently accepted the rather general intimation of the explorers that this journey had for its primary object the happiness and prosperity of the Shoshone nation And to these evidences of benevolence on the part of their newly adopted great father at Washington, they quickly responded by bringing plenty of horses and all the information in their poor power

It appears that the expedition was at that time on the headwaters of the Salmon river, near where Fort Lemhi afterward stood.

With twenty-nine horses to carry their baggage and two dogs they bade farewell to the friendly Shoshones on the last day of August, and committed themselves to the dreary and desert solitudes to the westward They soon became entangled in the savage ridges and defiles, already spotted with snow, of the Bitter Root mountains

Having crossed several branches of the great river named in honor of Captain Clarke and becoming distressed at the increasing dangers and delays they turned to the left and, having punished a brawling creek for its inhospitality by inflicting on it the name Colt-killed, commemorative of their extremity for food, they came upon another beautiful stream, inquiring the name of which from the Indians they received the unworded [illegible]

It is in reality most simply that this was not the stream for which they were searching But notwithstanding they named the river Kooskooski This was afterwards called the Clearwater, the most beautiful tributary of the Snake

The country still frowned on them with the same forbidding rocky heights and blinding snow storms as before It began to seem as though famine would ere long stare them in the face, and the craggy precipices were marked with almost daily accidents to men and beasts Their only meat was the flesh of their precious horses

Under these circumstances Clarke decided to take six of the most active men and push ahead in search of game and a more hospitable country A hard march of twenty miles rewarded him with a view of a vast open plain in front of the broken mountain chain across which they had been struggling It was three days, however, before they fairly cleared the edge of the mountains and emerged on the vast prairie north and east of where Lewiston now is.

They found no game except a stray horse which they speedily despatched.

Here the advance guard waited for the main body to come up, and then all together they went down to the Clearwater where a large number of Nez Perce Indians gathered to see and trade with them. Receiving from these Indians—who, like all that they had met, seemed very amicably disposed—the cheering news that the great river was not very distant and, seeing the Clearwater to be a fine, navigable stream, they determined to abandon the weary land march and make canoes Five of these having been constructed, they laid in a stock of dog meat, and then committed themselves to the sweeping current with which all the tributaries of the Columbia hasten to their destined place They left their horses with the Nez Perces, and it is worthy of special notice that they were remarkably faithful to their trust Indeed it may be safely asserted that the first explorers of this country almost uniformly met with the kindest reception The cruelty and deceit afterward characteristic of the Indians were largely learned of the whites

On the 10th of October, having traversed sixty miles on the Clearwater, its pellucid waters delivered them to the turbid, angry, sullen and lava-edged Snake This great stream they called the Kimooenim, its Indian name It was in its low season, and it seems from their account that it, as well as all the other streams, must have been uncommonly low that year

Thus they say that on Oct 13th, they descended a very bad rapid four miles in length at the lower part of which the whole river was compressed into a channel only twenty-five yards wide Immediately below they passed a large stream on the right, which they called Drewyer's river, from one of their men This must have been the Palouse river and rapid and certainly it is very rare that the mighty Snake becomes attenuated at that point to a width of twenty-five yards The next day, descending the worst rapid they had yet seen probably the Monumental rapid it repelled their effrontery by upsetting one of the boats

No lives were lost, but the cargo of the boat was badly wet For the purpose of drying it the stopped a day, and finding no other timber, they were compelled to use a very appropriate pile which some Indians had very carefully stored away and covered with stone This trifling circumstance is noticed because of the explorers speaking in connection with it of their customary scrupulousness in never taking any property of the Indians, and of their determination to repay the owner, if they could find him, on their return If all explorers had been as particular, much is the distress and loss that would have been avoided

They found almost continuous rapids from here to the mouth of the Snake, which they reached on October 16 Here they were met by a regular procession of nearly 200 Indians They had a grand pow-wow and both parties displayed great affection for each other, the whites bestowing medals, shirts, trinkets, etc in accordance with the rank of the recipient, and the Indians repaying the kindness with abundant and prolonged visits and accompanying gifts of wood and fish. On the next day they measured the rivers, finding the Columbia to be 960 yards wide, and the Snake 575 They indulge in no poetical reveries as they stand by the river which had been one principal object of their search, but they seem to have seen pretty much every thing of practical value In the glimmering haze of the pleasant October morning they notice the vast bare prairie stretching southward until broken by the rounded summits of the Blue mountains

They find the Sohulks, who lived at the junction of the rivers, a mild and happy people the men being content with one wife, whom they actually assist in the family work

Captain Clarke ascended the Columbia to the mouth of a large river coming from the west which the Indians called the Tapteal This was of course, the Yakima The people living at its mouth rejoiced in the liquid name of Chimnapum

Here Captain Clarke shot what he called a prairie cock the first he had seen. It was the sage hen no doubt, a handsome bird nearly as large as a turkey and very common along the river at the present time

After two days' rest, being well supplied with fish, dogs, roots, etc., and at peace with their own consciences and all the world, with great satisfaction at the prospect of soon completing their journey, they re-embarked

Sixteen miles below the mouth of the Kimooenim—which they now begin to call the Lewis river—they descried, cut clear against the dim horizon one of the southwest a pyramidal mountain, covered with snow their first view of Mount Hood

The next day, being in the vicinity of Umatilla they saw another snowy peak at a conjectured distance of 150 miles This they supposed to be Mount St Helens, but it was, in reality Mount Adams Near here, Captain Clarke, having landed, shot a crane and a duck Some Indians near were almost paralyzed with terror At last they recovered enough to make the best possible use of their legs Following them up Clarke found a little cluster of huts Pushing aside the mat door of one of them he entered and in the bright light of the aperture that discovered thirty two persons, all of whom were in the greatest terror, some wailing, and wringing their hands

Having, by kind looks and gestures, soothed the grief he held up his burning glass to catch a stray sunbeam with which to light his pipe The result to the consternation of the Indians revived and they refused to be comforted but when the rest of the party arrived with the two Indian guides who had come with them from the Clearwater, terror gave way to curiosity and pleasure These Indians—such was their name—explained to the guides their fear of Captain Clarke by saying that he came from the sky accompanied by a terrible noise and they knew that there was a bad medicine in it. Being convinced now that he was mortal after all, they became very affectionate and having heard the music of two violins they [illegible] enamored of the strange ways that they stayed up all night with them and collected to the number [illegible] [illegible] good by in the morning

The principal business of these Indians seemed to be catching and curing salmon which in the clear water of the Columbia the explorers could see swimming about in incredible numbers Continuing on with no extraordinary occurrence, they passed the river, now called the John Day, to which they applied the name Lepage Mt Hood was now almost in sight in view and since the Indians told them that it was near the great falls of the Columbia, they called it the Timm (this seems to have been the Indian word for falls) mountain

On the next day they reached a large river on the left, which came thundering through a narrow channel into the equally turbulent Columbia This river, which they found was nearly as large and poured forth as much water as the Columbia in enormous torrents that they [illegible] to the Indian name of Towornahooks

It afterwards received from the French the name now used—Des Chutes

They now perceived that they were near the place hunted [illegible] nearly very [illegible] that they had [illegible] with since crossing the divide—the great falls

And a weird savage place it proved to be Here the cloud of black basalts of [illegible] [illegible] had thrust through the soil from the barrel [illegible] of the volcanoes, a most and the rushing river Only here and there between the parted fingers can be made his escape

After making several portages they reached that extraordinary place now called the Little Dalles where all the waters gathered from a half million square miles of continent are squeezed into a crack forty five yards wide.

The desolation on either side of this frightful chasm is a fitting margin

As one crawls to the edge and peeps over he sees the water to be of inky blackness streaks of foam gleam from the blackness

There is little noise compared with the shallower rapids above, but rather a dismal sough, as though the rocks below were rubbing their black sides together in the vain effort to close over the escaping river The river is here "turned on edge" In fact its depth has not been found to this day Some suppose that there was once a natural tunnel here through which the river flowed, and that in consequence of a volcanic convulsion the top of the tunnel fell in If there be any truth in this, the width of the chasm is no doubt much greater at the bottom than at the top, Lewis and Clarke finding that the roughness of the shores made it almost impossible to carry their boats over, and seeing no evidence of rocks in the channel, boldly steered right through this Witch's Cauldron Though no doubt whirling along with frightful rapidity and tossing like foam-flakes on the crests of the boiling surges, they reached the end of the "chute" without accident, to the amazement of the Indians who had collected on the bluff to witness the daring experiment. After two more portages the party safely entered the broad, still flood beginning where the town of The Dalles now stands Here they paused for two days to hunt and calk their boats They here began to see evidences of the presence of the white traders below, in blankets, axes, brass kettles, and other articles of civilized manufacture.

The Indians, too, were more inclined to be saucy and suspicious

The Dalles seemed to be a dividing line between the Indian tribes.

Those living at the falls—where Celilo now is—called the Eneeshurs, understood and "fellowshipped" with all the up-river tribes. But at the Narrows and thence to the Dalles was a tribe called the Escheloots These were entirely alien to the Indians above, but on intimate terms with those below to the Cascades

Among the Echeloots the explorers first noticed the peculiar "cluck" in speech common to all down-river tribes.

The flattening of the head, which above belonged to the females only, was now the common thing

The place where Lewis and Clarke camped while at The Dalles was just below Mill creek (called by the natives Quenett), on a point of rocks near the present location of the car shops.

The next Indian tribe, extending apparently from the vicinity of Crate's point to the Cascades, capped the climax of tongue-twisting names by calling themselves Chilluckittequaws.

Nothing of an extraordinary character seems to have been encountered between The Dalles and Cascades. But the explorers had their eyes wide open, and the calm majesty of the river and the savage grandeur of its shores received due notice They observed and named most of the streams on the route, the first of importance being the Cataract river (now the Klickitat), then Labieshe's river (Hood river), Canoe creek (White Salmon) and Crusatte's river This last must have been the Little White Salmon, though they were greatly deceived as to its size stating it to be sixty yards wide In this vicinity they were much struck with the sunken forests, which at that low stage of the water was very conspicuous. They correctly inferred that this indicated a damming up of the river at a very recent time Indeed they judged that it must have occurred within twenty years It is well known, however that submerged trees or piles—as indicated by the ruins of old Roman wharfs in Britain—may remain intact for hundreds of years.

It is, nevertheless, evident that the closing of the river at the Cascades was a very recent event It is also evident from the sliding, sinking and grinding constantly seen there now that a similar event is liable to happen at any time

The Cascades having been reached more portages were required Slow and tedious though they were the explorers seem to have endured them with unfailing patience

They were cheered by the prospect of soon putting all the rapids behind and launching their canoes on the unobstructed vastness of the lower river

This was prosperously accomplished on the 2d of November They were greatly delighted with the verdure which now robed the giant boldness of the rocks The island formed at the lower Cascades by Columbia slough also pleased them greatly by its fertility and its dense growth of grass and strawberry blossoms

From this last circumstance they named it Strawberry island At the lower part of that cluster of islands, that spired and turreted relic of the old feudal age of the river, when the volcano kings stormed each others' castles with earthquakes and spouts of lava, riveted their attention They named it Beacon rock, now called Castle rock. They estimated its height at eight hundred feet and its circumference at four hundred yards, the latter being only a fourth of the reality

The tides were now noticeable This fact must have struck a new chord of reflection in the minds of these hardy adventurers his first [illegible] pulse beat of the distant vast of waters which grasps half the circumference of the earth

And so, as this mighty heart throb of the ocean, rising and falling in harmony with all nature, celestial and terrestrial, pulsated through a hundred and eighty miles of river, it might have seemed one of the ocean's multiplied fingers outstretched to welcome them, the first organized expedition of the new republic to this westmost west

It might have foretokened to them the harmony and unity of future nations, as exemplified in the vast extent, the liberty, the human sympathies, the diversified interests, industries, and purposes of that republic, whose motto yet remains, *one from many*

The rest of their journey was a calm, flowing between wooded meadows and islands from whose shallow ponds they obtained unbounded ducks and geese

They thought the quicksand river—Sandy—to be a large and important stream They noticed the Washougal creek, which from the great number of seals around its mouth they called Seal river But strange to say they missed the Willamet entirely on their down trip The Indians in this part of the river called themselves Skilloots, Dropping rapidly down the calm but misty stream, past a large river called by the Indians the Cowelisks—Cowlitz—through the country of the Wahkiacums, at last, on the 7th of November the dense fog with which the morning had enshrouded all objects, suddenly broke away, and they saw the bold mountainous shores on either side to vanish away in front, and through the parted headlands they looked into the infinite expanse of the ocean

Overjoyed at the successful termination of their journey, they sought the first pleasant camping ground and made haste to land The rain which is sometimes even now observed to characterize that part of our fair state, sadly marred the joy of their first night's rest within sound of the Pacific's billows

Six days passed in moulds and dripping inactivity at a point a little above the present Chinook They then spent nine much pleasanter days at Chinook Point

This, however not proving what they wanted for a permanent camp, they devoted themselves to explorations with a view to this.

An account of their success in this effort their winter's adventures and most interesting of all their explorations of the Willamette country on their return in the spring, we must postpone a week.

A Mugwump Journalist's order to Old Democrats.

Boston Herald

The bourbons must be sent to the rear if the party is to move forward We do not use the word bourbon offensively. We simply mean that the old fashioned democrats"—the men who still swear by Andrew Jackson—have neither far often enough nor learned enough to lead the leaders in the new departure which their party took when it nominated Grover Cleveland for president If the departure is to be progressive and [illegible] progressive it must have the reparation of [illegible] new ideas, new purposes and [illegible] blood. Let the bourbons be carefully [illegible] at the rear.

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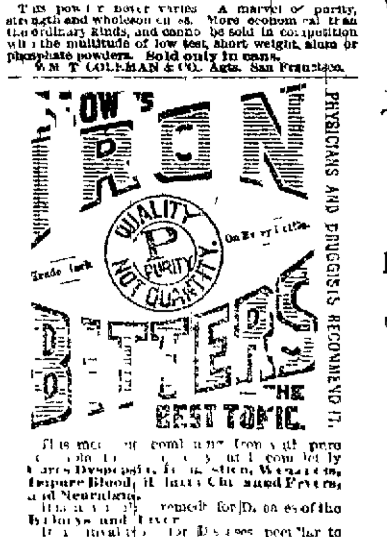

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School Taxes.
SCHOOL TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1884 ARE NOW due and payable at the office of the School Clerk No. 56 Morrison street, S E corner Third.
WM CHURCH, Jr., School Clerk.

[illegible] to Sportsmen.
[illegible] HUNTING GROUND ON THE [illegible] Island, has been leased and [illegible] accommodations will [illegible] for a limited number [illegible]
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The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1884

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Oregon undoubtedly needs capital from abroad, but this is not, as we view it, her greatest need. Home capital has not rightly used its opportunities. "Merchant," in his letter, lays, as we think, too much stress on the subject of outside capital. For many years there has been home capital in Oregon that could have done great things, but per cent has been its [illegible]. Or, the alternative from the hope of high rate of per cent was the wasting fever of speculation. There has been capital enough here to have started all needful industries long ago, had it been judiciously directed. But its owners preferred to go on from year to year and from decade to decade collecting percentages and commissions from the industry of the country, till one day a lot of them bit at the Villard bait and were fleeced out of a big sum—"Merchant" says four millions of dollars. By this and other facts it is made evident that Oregon has not needed foreign capital so much as she has needed a right direction of her home capital.

It is now difficult, next to impossible, no doubt, to get money abroad for any undertaking with which the name of Oregon is connected. According to "Merchant," $48,000,000 is the sum "dropped" by outsiders in Oregon railway schemes. That is a huge total. But Oregon is not the delinquent. It ought not to be charged up against Oregon. The men who furnished the money did not select the proper managers. The managers, in their efforts to enrich themselves, squandered the trust funds. They who had the handling of this money, or the direction of it, were not Oregon men. They were bright financiers from abroad. With them money—other people's money—was no object.

While this was going on there was a good deal of forced activity throughout Oregon and the northwest, but now since it is over we must submit that the country—its fitful fever past—"sleeps well." Men who made the only effort of their lives when Villard laid his surprising cheat before them, appear now to have resolved never more to depart from the safe old path of percentages and commissions. In the period of another lifetime they may recoup by the old methods, if "that fell sergeant, death," of whom Hamlet speaks, be not too strict in his arrest.

This brings us around again to the fact that our people of all sorts, farmers, mechanics, merchants, capitalists, who have been isolated here thirty years or more, have become fixed in their habits, customs and methods, and these are not in accord with the principles and needs of modern progress. It is not surprising that it is so. It would be surprising if it were not. THE OREGONIAN is nearly as old a settler as any, and therefore THE OREGONIAN may claim a right to say that the old settler may not be for the new era the most useful man.

S. A. Clarke, writing in the *Overland Monthly* on the pioneers of Oregon, quotes John Whitekaer, first governor of the state, as saying: "We don't need railroads, and have no use for so many people. You know how times used to be when we had the country to ourselves, when there were no poor people around us, and few who were very rich. Then we had good times, and cared nothing for the outside world, while now, people are pouring in by the thousand. We have railroads and ships come from all parts of the world, and times are hard, and many are poor. We never again shall see the good times, and experience the general good will that we had when there were a few of us here in the early days." This is the genuine voice of old Oregon. We want a new Oregon that will speak with another tongue!

And therefore on one point we agree decidedly with "Merchant." There are great resources here, and we want people to develop them. Oregon and the northwest ought to be advertised everywhere, as never before. We want people from other states, and capital, too, since if we may judge the future from the past, neither people nor capital now here will ever do much to develop the resources and push on the enterprises of the country. Old as Iowa and older than Kansas, Minnesota and Nebraska, Oregon is immeasurably behind them. The first house was built in Denver in 1858. The city is now twice as large as Portland; yet who supposes that the resources of Colorado are comparable with those of Oregon?

People who may come here will run against no walls of fixed and hostile opinion such as they find in the southern states. We have no peculiarities, save an indifference to pretty much everything, and a love of ease. We are not in the slightest degree intolerant of the opinions of others, and if we discuss or speculate upon matters of opinion it is with a mild interest or subdued curiosity. Nothing excites us; that is to say, we have never been excited yet, and we are hospitable to the stranger. We hope he will come among us and go to work with an intelligent energy. We should rather enjoy seeing that sort of thing. Therefore, notwithstanding the protests of our Whitekaers, we hope he will come. As old settlers here we must admit that we have no exclusive rights. We are not a "chosen" or "preferred" people. The country isn't ours exclusively and therefore we say: "Whosoever will, let him come!"

A RETURN TO THE PLATFORM.

The Worcester *Spy* says that "President Arthur, in his message, and Secretary McCulloch in his report, had the advantage of being able to speak freely, without partisan bias or responsibility. Though members of a republican administration they were not tempted to recommend any measure of whose expediency they personally doubted, because it was believed to be popular and its adoption would probably strengthen the party, nor to suppress any advice which to them seemed wise because it might not be generally acceptable and the party might suffer from it. Nor was either of them likely to be influenced by fears or hopes concerning his own political future."

These are true words and they imply a great deal. During the campaign republican speakers were not only tempted, but yielded to the temptation to recommend measures because they were believed to be popular and calculated to win votes for their candidates. Many speakers undoubtedly were sincere, but they were so influenced by fears and hopes concerning their own political future that it was scarcely possible for them to express their own views freely and without bias. Their first and main purpose was to secure votes for the party. In pursuing this purpose many of them departed from the principles of the party with respect to the tariff. The national convention at Chicago condemned the democratic party for its failure "to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus," thus acknowledging that the people ought to have relief and that the surplus ought to be reduced. It went further, and pledged the republican party "to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus." The only qualification was that the taxpayer should be relieved "without injuring the labor or the great productive interests of the country." But in face of these concessions and this pledge many of the campaign speakers made labored efforts to show that we want more rather than less, protection and that there is no occasion for reducing taxes at all, and a few even extending protective taxation to "protect every home industry."

Some of the newspapers which took the same course now contemptuously allude to the message of the president and the report of Secretary McCulloch as [illegible] statement of the democratic doctrine of free trade." They [illegible] charge because [illegible] their own views were obscured. The president and the secretary have stated the [illegible] excessive taxation upon the [illegible] comforts of living.

It was claimed when the war broke out that one southern man could easily whip five "Yankees." It didn't turn out so; but there is no doubt now that one southern man has the voting power of at least two northern men.

WILL NOT GO SOUTH.

The opinion is very frequently expressed that the New Orleans exposition will be the means of drawing many people from the north to the south who will become permanent settlers in the southern states. Never was there greater mistake. Few people from the northern states, or from foreign countries, are going to the south to live. Census returns show that there are many more persons of southern birth in northern states than of northern birth in southern states. While people who come from Europe avoid the south almost entirely. It was once a favorite notion that after the disturbances resulting from the war had passed away the south would receive a large immigration from the north and from foreign countries. But it is not so. And the reason is not far to seek. The south is organized upon ideas social, industrial and political, that repel people from all other quarters. It is impossible for people from the northern states and from foreign countries to go there and feel at home. They find all conditions at the south provincial, peculiar, unsatisfactory; there is a closeness and exclusiveness of social organization, a tyranny of political and general opinion, a disesteem of labor, a hardness of ancient custom handed down from the era of slavery and altogether a state of things to which persons of cosmopolitan ideas cannot conform. The man who goes south to live and makes it known that he entertains political sentiments other than those of the type prevailing there, is treated as a "carpet-bagger," and even the northern democrat finds conditions that become disagreeable to him and in many cases intolerable.

Tourgee, in his latest book, "An Appeal to Caesar," sets forth with great force the reasons why immigration does not flow into the south. It is not, he says, because the south is wanting in hospitality. On the contrary, the stranger within her gates, even in her humblest homes, is royally entertained. Kindness toward a guest, unwearying ministration to his pleasure and comfort, is instinctive with her people. The immigrant seeking to establish his household gods in any one of the southern states, is received with effusive hospitality. So long as he remains a guest nothing could exceed the kindness with which he is treated. Hardly, however, has he become attached to the soil when a strong suspicion, almost animosity, manifests itself with a peculiar fear that he may [illegible] something which he shall not approve. With the utmost kindness and hospitality the people are yet self-conscious, devoted to their own ideals and jealous to the utmost degree of all those who differ with them in thought, sentiment or method. Yet it is not to be wondered at, as Tourgee well says, that such is the fact. Except along the borders where northern immigration has thrust itself across the charmed line, there has hardly been such a thing as a movement of population toward the south for a hundred years. Indeed it is nearly twice that period since there can be said to have been any material accession to the life of the older southern states. The people who dwell within their borders to-day are either natives of their state or of the neighboring southern communities, the general characteristics of which are the same as their own. Persons who go there soon find themselves surrounded with this wall of inflexible opinion and custom, all of it strange, much of it galling and intolerant. The south has lived to itself. It has nourished its own opinions and beliefs, and whosoever comes in bringing different ideas is in a sense regarded as hostile. The south requires all who come to dwell within her borders to become southerners before they have ceased to be strangers. The north requires no change of any man who comes to build up her interests and be one among her people. His religious belief is almost a matter of indifference; his language and customs and the traditions of his fatherland are looked upon with respect, if not with approval. The south, on the contrary, demands that whoever comes within her limits shall leave his former life behind; he shall become not only a part and parcel of her material prospects, but he shall divest himself of the personality which he brought, and become more ardent in his worship of all things southern than even those who are to the manner born.

The same writer dwells upon a point which all must have noticed, namely, that the cry of the south since the war has not been for laborers, but for capitalists. They have pleaded with the outer world that it should come and invest its capital and conduct business within their borders, but there is no call for the mere hand laborer. Capitalists, however, never can constitute any very great proportion of the life of any community.

Curiously enough what Tourgee says on this point we find confirmed at this moment by an extract from the Atlanta *Constitution* now before us. That paper in an appeal for immigration says: "We have forests untouched, mines undeveloped, and water powers running wanton, for the lack of capital. We have a climate that would be an every-day blessing for those who now brave the terrible winters of the northwest, and legitimate opportunity for investment that would give a competence to those who are now eking an income on the low interest and narrow margins allowed for money in the east." The invitation, not to the working man, but to the capitalist, is characteristic of every southern appeal. But the capitalist can do nothing alone. Labor, intelligent and independent labor must go with capital or there is no results.

The negro is the principal laborer of the south. The white man who is compelled to work beside him feels himself humiliated by the fact. Southern opinion of the old regime, which is still in the ascendant and will be for an indefinite period, supports and enforces the ideas that contribute to this sense of humiliation and shame. To work beside the negro, on equal terms with him is, in southern opinion, a form of negro equality, and though many accept it because they must, the sense of humiliation always goes with it. Another odious sign of negro equality is the right of the negro to come to the ballot box. Now, white men from the northern states or from foreign countries, who don't think it a disgrace to work for wages because the negro does and who moreover do not feel any repugnance to his coming to the polls to vote with them find themselves in a situation where all this puts on them a stamp of inferiority and virtually makes them pariahs, social and political. Such a situation is not pleasing or attractive. And in particular, the individual who asserts the claim of the colored race to equality of right and privilege becomes at once associated in the minds of the dominant class of the south with the formerly subject race. He is regarded as a traitor to his race and color, and though he may be tolerated he is never treated with consideration and respect. What is often worse, the infamy that attaches to him attaches also with peculiar intensity to his family. His wife and daughter are simply out of the pale of society.

Into some of the border states, so-called, as Missouri and West Virginia, there has been considerable immigration from the north, but into the states distinctively southern there has been almost no immigration, nor is there likely to be any material increase of it.

To an observer from a northern standpoint the chief interest in all this is the light it throws on the political situation. It shows why the south, in a political sense, is the Solid South and why it will remain such. Rightly studied it emphasizes the objection to that course of politics which would make the Solid South the dominant power in the government of the country. This was the basis of the republican protest against the Solid South in the recent political struggle. It will be renewed in every national election as a protest against the paramount influence of this sectional spirit in the national government; it has been the key to all republican [illegible] for thirty years. In fact the republican party was born of the necessity that arose to emphasize this protest, and its mission in this [illegible] the Solid South, [illegible] entity ceases to exist; and that [illegible] will not be for a very long period.

The Prince of Wales now comes before parliament with a modest request for £60,000 for the support of his eldest son, just come of age, until the young man marries. This has not been unexpected by the English people, but is none the less staggering, when the millions that have already been expended on the present reigning family and its uncles, cousins and aunts are taken into consideration. The enfranchisement of two million more Englishmen and the introduction of their sturdy common sense into the body politic, may have a tendency to put a check on the demands of these titled paupers to support. The request will meet with bitter opposition in the house of commons, and even should it be granted, will probably be the last one that reaches such a result.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

A special correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, writing from Salt Lake City, says that "dwellers in the east can by no means imagine the thrill of joy which swept through every loyal heart in Utah" as the news of the conviction of Roger Clawson for polygamy spread through the city, or "what blank dismay fell upon Mormondom. Nothing since the rumor of the approach of Johnston's army or the surrender of Lee can match it." When we reflect that the conviction of Clawson, which was followed by the conviction of Joseph H. Evans for the same offense, was the first successful attempt to enforce the laws against plural marriages in that territory, we can in some degree appreciate the enthusiasm of the loyal people and understand why the actual conviction and incarceration of two polygamists should be spoken of as thrilling performances in court. But when we remember that these two convictions are the net result of the efforts of the government to bring the open violators of its laws to punishment, we find in it more reason for depression than exultation. And this seems to be the view of the Utah commissioners, whose report is a virtual confession that all the congressional legislation thus far is ridiculously incompetent to solve the Mormon problem. The commissioners relate the difficulties of the procedure which resulted in the conviction of Clawson at some length, because, as they say, it illustrates the oneness of faith among the Mormons in regard to polygamy, as well as their peculiar view of the 'higher law.' The conviction of Clawson was obtained only through the exclusion of all Mormons from the jury and upon the testimony of the second wife. Of all the witnesses from John Taylor and George Q. Cannon down, only one was found who had any scruple about lying to the court. The difficulty with which this testimony was secured shows that it is not likely to be obtained often. It is not easy to find a judge who will perform his duty. These cases would not have resulted in conviction even under exceptionally favorable circumstances if Judge Zane had not been an exceptionally independent and fearless judge, whose ambition is satisfied with the decision of the simple points of law brought before him, rather than by the publication of long opinions to show how by a balance of authorities he was led to the final result. The correspondent of the *Advertiser* says that "his decisions are brief and clear, pithy and pointed, and are rendered without manuscript. And hence the Utah saints stand in fear of him."

As regards the growth of polygamy, the commissioners say that official reports from the six counties in which Mormons most abound seem to show that 196 men and 268 women have entered into the polygamic relation since the passage of the Edmunds act, and that there has been a decided revival of polygamic fervor. Not over one-fourth of the Mormons are believed to practice polygamy, but its lawfulness seems to be with all of them an article of faith, and as "essential and substantial a part of their creed as belief in baptism or repentance and forgiveness of sins."

The situation would be more encouraging if the commissioners did not recommend some more tinkering with the laws, both political and criminal—to restrict the present number of elective officers, to invest the federal courts with stronger powers to deny the defence of the statute of limitations in prosecutions for polygamy, and to offer premiums of immunity to polygamists who will testify against one another. They say that it is not unlikely that finally the federal government will find it necessary to take into its own hands all civil powers in this territory. But they do not advise this yet. The result of their experience as embodied in these recommendations is like all the tentative and dilatory measures which congress has devised for dealing with this problem. The agitation of the subject has been more or less constant since the days of Joseph Smith, and it cannot be said that people require any further enlightenment. The country is prepared to approve "the most radical legislation consistent with the restraints of the constitution" for the suppression of "the abominable practice of polygamy." The president in response to public sentiment again recommends "that congress assume absolute political control of the territory and provide for the appointment of commissioners with such governmental powers as in its judgment may justify and wisely be put into their hands." If this does not avail—if polygamy cannot be extirpated by the civil law—the people of the United States generally we think,—and we are sure the people of the Pacific coast,—would sustain the government in the application of martial law. And we do not think it would require bloodshed to suppress this resistance of our laws. All that is needed is to show the Mormons that behind the laws of the United States there are loaded guns. Before such a positive demonstration they would succumb quicker than the South Carolina nullifiers did before the threats of Andrew Jackson.

The strike among the miners of the Hocking valley, which began six months ago, has finally collapsed. The operators of the mines determined to crush the miners' union and have succeeded, at great cost to themselves as well as to the strikers, in achieving a complete triumph. While it is true that the strike was a mistake, the spirit shown by the operators in dealing with the strikers has been unnecessarily vindictive. It has cost far more to crush the union than it would have cost to convince the workmen that the reduction of their wages was necessary in the interest of all concerned. If reason had been invoked instead of passion in this contest it would doubtless have ended long ago in an agreement satisfactory to both parties, instead of leaving behind it as now seeds of bitterness and hate, ready to spring up in the future in deeds of blood and destruction.

The Boston *Post* says that the election of Charles S. Voorhees, son of Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana, as delegate from Washington territory in the forty-ninth congress, makes but two cases known in the history of the country of father and son serving in congress at the same time. The first and only case prior to this was that of Governor Henry Dodge and his son General Augustus C. Dodge who were members at the same time as delegates from the territories of Wisconsin and Iowa and on their admission into the Union in 1848 were both transferred to the senate from their respective states, where they served for many years with great ability and usefulness to their states and country. Delegate Voorhees, who has but recently passed the constitutional age, is doubtless the youngest member-elect to the forty-ninth congress.

A new edition of Dr. Marvin's sermon, "Christ Among the Cattle," has been published by the Oregon Humane Society. On the cover is a note from John G. Whittier, which runs thus:

I have read the excellent sermon by Dr. Frederic R. Marvin with hearty approval. The sooner we recognize the fact that the mercy of the All Merciful extends to every creature endowed with life, the better will it be for us as men and Christians. I hope the sermon will have a wide circulation, and teach its readers that the dear Christ is "among the cattle," as well as among their owners.

The Oregon Humane Society is doing a good work in Portland, and hopes yet to do a much larger work.

Reuben R. Springer, the well-known founder of the new academy of music in Cincinnati, and other objects of great benevolence and public spirit, died yesterday at the advanced age of 84 years. Mr. Springer had for the last ten years of his life taken under his especial charge the fathering of the magnificent building mentioned above, and has expended nearly $500,000 on it and other public objects. While living he occupied a somewhat similar position to Cincinnati as that of the late Peter Cooper to New York, and has doubtless added to his former beneficence by the provisions of his will.

THE NAME OF AMERICAN.

Not the least remarkable of the many unprecedented features of the late campaign was the revolt of the Irish-Americans from the party they had served for many years. There can be no objection to their joining the republican party and staying in it if they believe in its principles and approve of its candidates and its methods. But there are strong objections to the perpetuation of any foreign nationality in this country, and the old leaders of the republican party will do wrong if they encourage the mischievous dynamite faction, with Austin F. Ford as president, in their purpose to maintain their organization as a separate and distinct class in the party. Mr. Blaine appropriated in his letter of acceptance the familiar words of Washington, that "the name American, which belongs to us in our national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism." It is in this sense that all classes of our population should be Americans. We do not want an Irish-American political organization in this country, nor a German-American, nor a Scandinavian-American, nor a French-American any more than we want an African-American or a Chinese-American organization. All attempts to perpetuate such national distinctions and national aims are contrary to public policy and detrimental to all concerned. The real ground of our opposition to Chinese immigration is the fact that the Chinese do not propose on coming here to identify themselves with our people and seek to become Americans simply, [illegible] remain here as a heterogeneous element in our population. The Irishmen will consult their own best good by avoiding the thing which justifies their opposition to the Chinese.

The New York *Sun* objects to having its neighbor the *Times* called "the leading republican paper." It cannot be that, the *Sun* says, because it bolted the regular republican nomination. And yet the *Sun*, which bolted the regular democratic nomination, calls itself a democratic paper. A great paper like the *Sun* ought to be fair and consistent in its treatment of a neighbor. It may be that the *Times* is not a republican newspaper, but if it is not, by a parity of reasoning, the *Sun* is not democratic.

While the president is in theory and in fact the servant of the people, he is by no means a menial servant who should enter office by the back door, as Mr. Robinson of New York desires. There is a dignity about his office and it is appropriate that there should be something impressive to the imagination of the people in their inaugural ceremonies. Mr. Cleveland recognizes this fact, though personally opposed to display, and will do nothing to prevent the usual formalities of induction into the office to which he has been chosen.

If the democrats in congress desire to abolish the federal election supervisors and marshals it is not likely that the republican senators will obstruct the passage of a bill for that purpose, as they did in 1878. Another party will now have the appointment of the marshals, and that will put a very different complexion upon the matter.

Mr. Cleveland's refusal of presents is commendable, but when he gets in the White house and sees long lines of office-seekers reaching from the door down beyond the treasury department, he'll wish he had accepted that big bull dog offered him by a Brooklyn gentleman.

A writer in the *Standard* says: "The result of the mortgage tax law has been to run nearly all the money out of the state of Oregon." It has just that same.

Wheat or Wine.

San Francisco Chronicle.

A vine grower in Santa Clara county planted a new field in Mataro vines just three years ago. This year he sold his grapes. He got the almost incredible result of six and one-half tons to the acre and received $30 a ton—in other words $195 an acre. Of course, this is very far above the average even for this prolific grape, but three tons to the acre for 4-year old vineyards are not at all unusual. This gives a yield of $90 per acre. It is safe to say that in three or four years from now the wheatfields of Colusa and Stanislaus would be yielding a return not less than this if they were planted to vines. How much do they yield at present? The average yield of California wheat lands last year was less than fourteen bushels. This year it is probably twenty-three bushels. But how much is the farmer making? He is not getting a cent a pound for his wheat, and he must be a very skillful farmer, with a very fine farm, who can raise wheat at less than a cent a pound. In the good times a few years ago, farmers used to count that they could realize $[illegible] an acre off the best wheat lands. Now you can buy [illegible] wheat land in Stanislaus and Merced for $[illegible] an acre. Poorer lands with some foothill [illegible]—the very best sizes for vineyards if people only knew—can be hired in Fresno county for fifteen cents an acre. The great difficulty with California is that God Almighty has done so much for it that the people of the state don't care about doing anything for themselves.

MEETING NOTICES.

Lincoln Post No. 4, G. A. R. [illegible]

Portland Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M. [illegible] GUSTAVE WILSON, S.

DIED.

[illegible]

☞ Advertisements such as Wants, Help Wanted, To Let, For Sale, etc., will be inserted for 10 cents per line for first insertion, [illegible] per line thereafter. No less than [illegible] bill for [illegible] 30 cents. Deaths, Marriages and Births, 50 cents each. Resolutions of Condolence [illegible] per line. All [illegible] payable in advance.

CARTWRIGHT English watchmaker (formerly with Stone) Yamhill bet 1st and 2d

DECEMBER STYLES Butterick's Patterns at Wass' Hair Store 84 Yamhill street

NEW TO-DAY.

Twelve Pounds

Of Dry Granulated Sugar for

ONE DOLLAR!

At MEACHAM & CROCKER'S, The People's Grocers, 281 and 283 Third st., cor. Jefferson. They always sell at lowest possible prices and give honest weights.

NEW MARKET THEATER.
J. P. HOWE, Manager.
MONDAY, DEC 15th,
[illegible]
JOSEPH R. GRISMER,
AND—
PHŒBE DAVIES,
[illegible]
MONTE CRISTO.
[illegible]
NEW and Elaborate Scenery and Novel Mechanical Effects
[illegible]

NEW MARKET THEATER.
Orchestral Union Concert,
Friday Evening, Dec 12
SOLOISTS
[illegible] MRS. W. C. W. [illegible]
[illegible] MRS. GAYLORD BELL
FULL ORCHESTRA OF THIRTY PIECES

Tickets One Dollar; parquette and dress circle, and fifty cents for gallery—for sale at music store of Simon Harris, 43 First street.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible]'s Books,

Christmas Cards, Scrap Books, [illegible] Photograph Albums [illegible]

All at Greatly Reduced Prices

AND

GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

GEO. H. HILL,
City Book Store,
171 First St., near Yamhill.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COOK IN PRIVATE family or boarding house [illegible] Address or call on MISS REED [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, JEWELRY or real estate; negotiated by R. D. PITT, Notary Public and commissioner of deeds for all states [illegible] and territories. Conveyances and other documents [illegible] drawn. No. [illegible] Washington st.

WANTED—A DRUGGIST WISHES TO BUY IN [illegible] of Portland a partnership in a drug store or an entire store. For further particulars apply to HEITSHU, WOODARD & CO., Front st.

BR. SHIP ANNIE M. LAW, CAPT. McCARTHY, from [illegible]. Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. C. CASAR & CO., Consignees.

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM LIMBURGER, etc. Eingemachte Herrings, German Pickles, Sauer Kraut, Pickled Beans, German Smoked Beef, Tongues, etc. Assortment of family groceries at lowest rates. Mrs. M. Baum, 68 Morrison bet. 4th & [illegible]

MERELY TO REMIND LADIES THAT EVERY department in the City Dry Goods Store is crowded—Dry and Fancy, advertisements. [illegible] goods is our way of advertising. Don't forget [illegible] T. A. SHANE, [illegible] Third st.

A FINE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL [illegible] favorably located restaurant [illegible] View Inn, lately opposite the O. R. & N. Co. dock, where all cars and river steamers [illegible] at a bargain. For particulars information apply [illegible] Or. P. O. Drawer 9.

HARRIS' TRUNKS are the best. 49 First st.

Imported Candies, Delicacies, [illegible] STONE'S, First and [illegible]

DIVIDEND No. 111.

THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will pay its regular monthly dividend [illegible] at the office of the company [illegible] corner of First and Stark streets [illegible] RUMSEY, Manager [illegible]

Wanted 50 men on Saturday or Tuesday for Canadian Pacific Rail and. Good wages and accommodations. Apply to R. D. Pitt, No. 9 Washington street.

SOCIAL AND DANCE.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CIRCLE, No. 1 [illegible] Social and Dance on Saturday Evening, Dec 13, at [illegible] Hall [illegible]

MEERSCHAUM PIPES
—FOR—
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
L. & G. SMITH,
Front and Stark.

PUNCH 5c. CIGAR SMOKERS

ARE OFFERED TEN BEAUTIFUL GIFTS, TO be distributed Dec 31. Large buyers have preference. See circulars. PLUMMER & EYERLY, druggists, First and Main.

PORTLAND BOX FACTORY.

G. W. BATES, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN BARLOW & CO. Office promptly filled. Factory, Vetlier's Saw Mill. Office room 16, First National Bank building.

NO PAIN. NO BAD EFFECTS

BREATHE VITALIZED AIR FOR PAINLESS extraction of teeth. Set of teeth $10, best $15. PERKINS BROS., Dentists, room 51 Union block.

SELLING OFF!

FOR 60 DAYS FROM DATE

I will sell [illegible]

FINE MILLINERY GOODS.

French Imported Hats and Bonnets

[illegible]

Regardless of Cost

MRS. G. H. CLARKE,

Cor. Fourth and Columbia sts., Portland, Or.

Auction Sale
—OF—
WORK HORSES

At the corner of Second and Morrison

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 13, at 10 A. M.

I will sell [illegible] THIRTY WORK HORSES.

Terms cash.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

The Entire Stock of the

Arcade Crockery Store

Has been sold at Sheriff Sale

AT LESS THAN ONE-THIRD ITS ORIGINAL COST.

And now the public has an opportunity never before offered in this line, as these

GOODS are NEW

and not shop-worn,

$\frac{1}{3}$ Manufacturer's Cost

All goods must be sold before January 1st.

Come soon and don't lose this Golden Opportunity.

At the old stand of

THE ARCADE,

Corner First and Taylor.

Assignee's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A. LOBE, of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, on the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1884, duly assigned all of his property to the undersigned for the benefit of all of his creditors. And all creditors of the said A. Lobe comprising the firm of A. Lobe & Co. are hereby notified to present their claims, under oath, to me at 108 First street, in the city of Portland, Oregon, within three months from the date hereof.

M. RUSHLAND,
Assignee of the estate of A. Lobe, an insolvent debtor.
Portland, Oregon, Dec. 10, 1884.

NEW TO-DAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—BUY ONE OF [illegible] Ottoman [illegible] made to order [illegible] R. BUTT, Third [illegible]

TO LET—OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS WITH [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping [illegible] West Park [illegible] Yamhill. 11d2

FOR SALE—CROCKERY STORE, CENTRALLY located. Inquire at 211 Alder for [illegible] 11d4

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM IN DESIRABLE [illegible] location. [illegible] Park.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK by [illegible] Address [illegible] this office.

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 7 Morrison st.

SHIRTS WANTED—WILL FERRILL & CO. 106 First st. [illegible] 104 tf

MISS DORFER [illegible] FRONT ST. HAS RE[illegible] received a large supply of fine carpets direct from New York, which she sells at surprisingly low prices. 11d1

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping. Address [illegible] this office. 10 12t

FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS, A LODGING house with thirty well furnished rooms. Inquire of FORBES & WHEELER'S, 21 First.

CHRISTMAS CIGARS, WHOLESALE AND REtail. Custom from interior solicited. OSCAR F. [illegible] No. 90 Morrison st.

GEORGE M. SCHUCK, TEACHER OF MUSIC, Piano and Organ. Is prepared to receive private scholars. Address Prentice's music store, 107 First st.

FOR SALE—A FULL BLOODED CHINA BOAR for $8. Address JOHN SIEGENTHALER, Portland postoffice. 11d6

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, also single rooms. Inquire at No. 133 [illegible] 11d4

NOTICE—I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR any bills contracted by my wife [illegible] Rick [illegible] 11d3

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED FRONT room in a private family, 355 Fifth, cor. Columbia [illegible] 11d

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE cook. References required. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M. at 41 East Park. 11d

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SMALL CHILDREN to take charge of for moderate compensation, by a widow lady who has comfortable home. Call or address 167 N. Tenth st., bet. I and J. Portland, Or.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE FROM NEW York wish [illegible] rooms without board in private family [illegible] Address by letter only W. [illegible] 6d3

DR. HENRY JONES' HOUSE, NO. [illegible] FOURTH st., cor. Oak, will be for rent Dec. 16th. Parties taking the house can buy the carpets and curtains at a sacrifice if secured soon. [illegible]

LOST—A LADY'S SCARF [illegible] MARKED [illegible] on Washington st. near Alder and Ninth. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Oregonian office. [illegible]

REWARD—[illegible] DISCOUNTED IN FASHIONS. [illegible] Burke & McDonnell's Pattern Cloaks [illegible] cheap. $30 Newmarkets now [illegible] Ottoman brown and black now $[illegible] No. [illegible] Morrison. [illegible]

WANTS

BOARDERS—SINGLE MEN AT A STRICTLY temperance house; accommodations for single young men at $4 to $6 per week; [illegible] neatness [illegible] homelike accommodations, reading room, bath room. Young men desiring a good table and wholesome surroundings will safely patronize the MARINERS HOME, cor. Third and D sts. CHAPLAIN STUBBS, Lessee. [illegible]

$1500—PARTNER WANTED. WHOLE[illegible] stationery, pays $[illegible] a year to the half interest. [illegible] WELCH, law office, 110½ First.

$3000 TO $5000 WANTED FOR 6 MONTHS; [illegible] security [illegible] J. W. WELCH, attorney at law, 110 First st.

WANTED—A GOOD WORK MARE, NOT LESS than 1000 lbs in weight; must be of [illegible] cash. Apply to JOHN KRINGLE, cor. Second and Yamhill. Mr [illegible] building. 9d4

$600—PARTNER WANTED IN A WELL established mercantile business, [illegible] a hard that will repay the amount invested within sixty days. Apply to A. J. WELCH, attorney at law, [illegible] First street. 6dtf

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms in all parts of the city. DIRECTORY CO., [illegible] st. 3dtf

HIDES WANTED—HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for green salted hides in good order. Address or call on LOUIS ARNOLD, Fulton, Multnomah county, or at tannery on macadamized road near Portland. 11mlm

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS ATTENTION!—IF YOU WANT TO make money fast, call and see our elegant Plush and Morocco Albums, just the thing for holiday presents. [illegible] agents are positively making from $[illegible] a week. Apply at once to [illegible] CAMPION, [illegible] First [illegible] room [illegible] 9dalmj

GRANDEST BOOK OF THE SEASON. APPLY at once; rapid sale and big profits. Deal with a reliable house. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Fran.

AGENTS WANTED TO TRAVEL. NO EXperience needed. Wages $[illegible] to $[illegible] per day. HALL [illegible] M'F'G CO., [illegible] Fourth st. [illegible]

TRAVELER CAN ADD A LINE SAMPLES, small, commission, [illegible] Former agent earned $400 or [illegible] Box [illegible] New York. [illegible]

SURE EARNINGS—CASSELL & CO.'S GREAT combination of Xmas Books. Two agents experienced apply at once. J. K. GILL & CO., 28 First st.

AGENTS HURRAH—MARK TWAIN'S NEW book, Huckleberry Finn (Tom Sawyer's comrade). The liveliest book Mark Twain has ever written. Funnier than Innocents Abroad or Tom Sawyer. It will have even a bigger sale than those famous books, which made thousands of dollars for canvassers. Exclusive agency. Occidental Publishing Co., 120 Sutter st., San Francisco. F. PERSON, Manager.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A BOY FOR AN OFFICE IN TOWN. Address [illegible] 10d31

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 79 East Park. 9d1

GIRLS WANTED FOR PLACES, COMMISsion $1. MRS. PLATO, Dekum blk.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

A YOUNG MAN WANTS SITUATION AS BOOKkeeper or clerk; cash security furnished. Or would like to hear of some small capital investment for partnership in [illegible] Address C. K., care this office. 10dal2t

SITUATION WANTED BY A THOROUGH GOOD house keeper, or would do chamberwork in a hotel. Address Miss [illegible] care Oregonian office. 10d3

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN SEWING in families. No. 10 [illegible] Fourth st., near Morrison. [illegible]

GIRLS PLENTY WANTING FOR PLACES at MRS PLATO'S, Dekum block.

BOARD AND ROOMS

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD in private family; references required. Apply at 71 [illegible] st. 11f

MONEY TO LOAN

THE LARGEST INTEREST FOR MONEY CAN be [illegible] brought my office with perfect security. [illegible] for investment [illegible] A. J. WELCH, [illegible] 110½ First st. 8dtf

AMUSEMENTS.

PORTLAND
Social Turn Verein
WILL HAVE THEIR
GRAND
Masquerade Ball
Thursday Evening, Feb. 5th, 1885.

The Greatest Attraction ever seen in Portland will be produced on the stage.

[illegible] particular and [illegible]

CASINO OPERA HOUSE,
Cor. Park and Washington sts.
[illegible] Lessee and Manager

TO-NIGHT!

[illegible] production in this city of Offenbach's Comic Opera, The

PRINCESS OF TREB ZONDE!

Admission 25c and 50c. [illegible] Washington [illegible] 10 A. M. [illegible]

Established 1857.

J. C. CARSON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies

[illegible]

Factory at Weidler's Mill

Salesroom cor. Third and Pine sts.

PIONEER MASQUE DEPOT

Masquerade Suits

AND

Theatrical Costumes

FOR RENT.

Extra inducements offered to the Country Trade. Country Orders sent C. O. D.

L. E. DUNBAR,
90 Front St., up stairs.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

E. L. N. GILMAN. C. M. SIEVERS.

GILMAN & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

No. 42 FIRST ST., BET. PINE AND ASH.

AUCTION SALES of real estate, furniture, general merchandise, horses, cattle, buggies, etc. Regular sale days—Tuesdays & Fridays, at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We will sell by auction at our salesroom, No. [illegible] Street

FRIDAY, DEC. 12, at 10 A. M.

(On account of departure)

Household Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.

A large and good assortment offering extra bargains to buyers.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT RESIDENCE.

We will sell at the Residence No. 123 South [illegible] st., bet. Washington and Alder,

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1884,
At 10 o'clock A. M.

The Entire Fine Furniture of Residence,

COMPRISING

Elegant Walnut Bedroom Sets, complete; Fine Hoey Bed Lounge, Lounge in silk and [illegible] Walnut and Marble Hall Stand, Fancy Table [illegible] Center Table, Heating Stove complete, Walnut Sideboard, Glassware, Plated Ware, Crockery, Mirror, Walnut Frame and [illegible] Fine Feather Pillows, Lace [illegible] Lace Curtains and Cornices, [illegible] Spreads, Blankets, Comforters, Hanging Lamps, Ornaments, Walnut Chairs, Rockers, Dining [illegible]

ALSO

Cooking Stove and Kitchen Furniture.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

N. B.—These goods are all in first-class order.

CREIGHTON & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,

Stark and First sts., Portland, Or.

Auction sales of real estate and stock a specialty.

TO LET—ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE, with or without board, at 169 E. Park st.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS WITH every convenience at moderate rates. Apply [illegible] Sixth st.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen. Apply 122 N. Thirteenth st.

SOUTH AND EAST FRONT ROOMS FURNISHed en suite $12; single $8; unfurnished [illegible] month; also rooms furnished complete for housekeeping in the fire-proof building 200 First, cor. Columbia.

THE RAYMOND HOUSE—203 FIRST STREET, nearly opposite the St. George Hotel. [illegible] brick; the most elegantly furnished lodging house in Portland; rooms en suite or single.

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms at different prices in all parts of the city. DIRECTORY CO., 27 Stark st.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS FURNISHED COMplete; also furnished rooms, en suite and single. 72 First st.

FOR RENT—FRONT PART OF FLOOR, [illegible] st. bet. Washington and Alder up stairs. [illegible] at Neptune Baths and Barber Shop. C. [illegible]

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT. Gas, bath, etc., convenient to street cars. Inquire at 254 Morrison st., corner Pacific.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for one or more gentlemen with [illegible] and other conveniences; price moderate. Inquire [illegible] Yamhill st.

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—SMALL HOUSE, [illegible] INQUIRE J. R. BEAN at Wells, Fargo & Co.

FOR RENT—HOUSE 279 MAIN STREET, NEAR Ninth. Inquire 279 Ninth st., near Main.

COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS TO LET AND FURNIture for sale; a rare bargain. Apply at [illegible] Cottage.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS AND ALL modern improvements, 233 E st. Also [illegible] furnished rooms. Inquire at 60 Thirteenth st.

HOUSE TO RENT—308 SECOND, BET. CLAY and Columbia sts. 7 rooms with all improvements. J. [illegible] PLOOM, 169 Eighth st., corner Morrison.

FOR RENT—A LARGE HOUSE AND COTTAGE on very reasonable terms to right parties, as owners wish to leave the city and want them occupied before leaving. Apply 321 Seventh st., cor. Hall.

FOR RENT—8 ROOM HOUSE FOR RENT; location first class. Inquire of MARTIN WINCH, foot of Ash st.

FOR RENT—2-STORY HOUSE OF [illegible] ROOMS, bath room and cellar; gas, hot and cold water and all modern improvements. Apply to R. F. [illegible] WIN [illegible] Fifth st.

HOUSE TO RENT—HARD FINISHED, $[illegible] per month. Also 20 rooms on C and [illegible] [illegible] Inquire D. SIMON, Pacific and Yamhill.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT 20 PER CENT LESS THAN ITS value 1700 acres of prairie, all improved. Inquire [illegible] B. MOORES, Salem.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ACRES OF VERY RICH LAND [illegible] miles from town on Columbia slough, [illegible] in one body or in 5 or 10-acre tracts [illegible] terms easy. Inquire on premises [illegible] & Gerdes. SOPHIA M. [illegible]

FOR SALE—600 ACRES IN POLK COUNTY, [illegible] a res under cultivation, fine stock farm; [illegible] in Clackamas county, 18 miles from Portland [illegible] under cultivation; 220 acres near [illegible] of the finest farms in Oregon; also small and large farms and stock ranches in different parts of Oregon and Washington Territory. CREIGHTON & CO., real estate agents, 13 Stark st., Portland, Or.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR $[illegible] IN [illegible] adjacent to the town of La Camas, W. T. La Camas is the best located and busiest town on the Columbia [illegible] New comers are invited to come and see for themselves how cheaply they can secure a home. R. T. COWAN.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE farms in Scoggins' valley, 3 miles from [illegible] [illegible] O. & C. R. R., 6 miles from Forest Grove. The [illegible] farm, 1 0 acres tillable, mostly rich bottom [illegible] 150 acres timber. The Martin farm, [illegible] acres [illegible] 90 acres ash swale and timber. For sale on favorable terms. Apply HALFLUR, GUTHRIE & CO., corner First and A.

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

LADIES HAVING DRESSES TO BE CUT AND fitted or draped will please call on MRS. L. [illegible] No. 68 N. Fourth st.

A HIGH CLASS BREECH LOADING DOUBLE gun, W. & C. Scott & Son, London, [illegible] and first-class outfit complete, etc., to be sold for the money loaned and interest. Also gold and silver watches with Howard and Harwood [illegible] first class movements, together with miscellaneous articles to be also sold for the sum loaned and interest. By WALTER O'SHEA, the leading money lender, 23 First, near New Market block.

SEED RYE—400 BUSHELS WANTED. ADDRESS stating price at shipping point or delivered [illegible] P. O. Box 570.

HANDKERCHIEFS AND SATIN FOR HAT bands. Crowns stamped free of charge when bought of B. Hartman & Co. [illegible] and 57 Washington.

PERFORATED STAMPING PATTERNS MANufactured at eastern prices at B. Hartman & Co. [illegible] First and Or. P. O. box 500. Send for price list.

ATTENTION LUMBER DEALERS AND MANufacturers—We have 75 to 100 M ft of second class Cedar Lumber of good quality which we offer on [illegible] at $[illegible] per M. Also 40 M ft. [illegible] a bargain, to close out a partnership business. Particulars address BROWN & REYNOLDS, [illegible] Lewis county, W. T. Dec. 1, 1884.

SOMETHING NEW—THE AUTOMATIC [illegible] Brackets, unsurpassed for convenience [illegible] agents wanted for terms, etc. address [illegible] Concord, Cal.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—CHUNG YUNK Wing Kee Co. will remove on or about [illegible] day of December, 1884 from their present [illegible] st. bet. First and Second to No. [illegible] Second st. [illegible] CHUNG YUNK WING KEE CO.

PRICE MURPHY, 1[illegible] SIXTH ST.—CLASSICS, English, Mathematics thoroughly taught.

WM. GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, Gas and Steam Fitters. [illegible] a specialty. Corner Third and Alder sts., Portland.

RAG CARPETS MADE 10 CTS. YARD. WOOF and warp provided, 35 cts. yard. [illegible] C street.

PURE, SWEET APPLE CIDER AND VINEGAR at H. [illegible] GERN [illegible] Third st.

STOCK OF HAIR GOODS AND CHAIGNONS at lowest prices. MRS. WHARTON, [illegible] Morrison.

ELECTRO AND STEREOTYPING. GOLD, SILver and nickel plating done at reasonable rates [illegible] CHAFCHLER, 10 Stark st., up stairs, Portland.

J. H. FISK, ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL Chemist. Laboratory No. 106 First st.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MF'G CO.

NO. [illegible] N. FIRST ST. (COR. [illegible] Manufacturers of all kinds of yellow and black oil clothing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO [illegible] for the erection and completion of a two-story dwelling. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of WM. STOKES, architect, [illegible] third floor.

NOTICE—FOR THE PURPOSE OF HOLDING [illegible] special meeting of the stockholders, and in conformity with the by-laws the stock transfer books of this company will be closed from Nov. 25 until Dec. 2, both days inclusive. GEO. [illegible] ANDREWS, Secretary Oregon and California Railroad Co. Portland, Or., Nov. 17, 1884.

EVERDING & FARRELL,

DEALERS IN

Hay, Bran, Middlings, Chops, [illegible] Oil Meal, and Feed of all kinds, [illegible]

The Oregonian.

EIGHT PAGES

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

OUR LETTER-BOX.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

CITY NOTICES.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

GILMAN & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No [illegible] First St. bet Pine and Ash.
AUCTION SALES of real estate, furniture, general merchandise, [illegible] cattle, etc. Regular sale Tuesdays & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
[illegible] sell by auction at [illegible] Salesroom No [illegible] First
ON FRIDAY, DEC. 12, at 10 A. M.
[illegible]
Household Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.
[illegible]
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT RESIDENCE.

[illegible] at the Residence No 1-3 South Sixth st., bet Washington and Alder
ON SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1884,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
Entire Fine Furniture of Residence,
Comprising
Elegant Walnut Bedroom Suit, complete
[illegible] Body Brussels Lounge, Lounge in Silk and Walnut
Walnut and Marble Hall Stand, Fancy Toilet Set
Center Table, Heating Stove complete
[illegible] Sideboard, Glassware, Plated Ware
Crockery, Mirror, Walnut Frame and Bracket
[illegible] Feather Pillows, Lace Shams
Lace Curtains and Cornices, Hair Mattress
[illegible] Blankets, Comforters, Hanging Lamps
[illegible] Walnut Chairs, Rockers, Dining Table,
ALSO
[illegible] Stove and Kitchen Furniture
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
[illegible]—These goods are all in first class order

CREIGHTON & CO,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
Stark and First sts, Portland, Or.
[illegible] sale of real estate and stock a specialty

TO LET—ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE with or without board at 188 E. Park st.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS WITH every convenience at moderate rates. Apply at [illegible] st.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen. Apply 122 N Thirteenth st.

[illegible] EAST FRONT ROOMS FURNISHED en suite $12, single $8, unfurnished suite $7; also rooms furnished complete for housekeeping. [illegible] the fire proof building [illegible] First cor Columbia.

[illegible] RAYMOND HOUSE—30½ FIRST STREET, nearly opposite the St George Hotel, fire-proof, the most elegantly furnished lodging house in [illegible] and rooms en suite or single.

[illegible] BY DESIRABLE FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, at different prices, in all parts of the city. DIRECTORY CO., 27 Stark st.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS FURNISHED COMplete, also furnished rooms en suite and single; [illegible] st.

FOR RENT—FRONT PART OF FLOOR FIRST [illegible] bet Washington and Alder, upstairs. Inquire [illegible] Baths and Barber Shop. [illegible]

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—[illegible] bath, etc., convenient to street cars. Inquire [illegible] Morrison st., corner Pacific.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for one or more gentlemen, with fire, bath and other conveniences, price moderate. Inquire [illegible]

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—SMALL HOUSE, $10. INQUIRE OF R. BEAN at Wells, Fargo & Co's.

FOR RENT—HOUSE 329 MAIN STREET, NEAR [illegible] Inquire 329 [illegible] st., near Main.

[illegible] COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS TO LET AND FURNIture for sale, a rare bargain. Apply at 430 Ninth [illegible]

[illegible] HOUSE OF [illegible] ROOMS AND BATH, modern improvements, 288 F st. Also 3 nicely furnished rooms. Inquire at 55 Thirteenth st.

[illegible] TO RENT—309 SECOND, BET CLAY [illegible] rooms with all improvements. [illegible] Eighth st., corner Morrison.

FOR RENT—1 LARGE HOUSE AND 1 COTTAGE very reasonable terms to right parties, as owner wishes to leave the city and want them occupied before [illegible] Apply 121 Seventh st., cor Hall.

FOR RENT—8 ROOM HOUSE FOR RENT—LOcation first class. Inquire of MARTIN WINCH, [illegible] Ash st.

FOR RENT—STORE—HOUSE OF [illegible] ROOMS, bath room and cellar, gas, hot and cold water and modern improvements. Apply to B. F. GOODRICH, Fifth st.

HOUSE TO RENT HARD FINISHED AT $[illegible] per month. Also 20 [illegible] rooms on [illegible] and 1st, $35 per [illegible] Inquire D SIMON, Pacific and Yamhill.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT 20 PER CENT LESS THAN ITS value, 1 00 acres of [illegible] land improved. Inquire [illegible] MOORES, Salem.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ACRES OF VERY RICH LAND [illegible] miles from town on Columbia slough, will [illegible] to suit purchasers. [illegible] premises, or of [illegible] SOPHIA M. KALLICH, [illegible]

FOR SALE—320 ACRES IN POLK COUNTY, [illegible] under cultivation, fine stock farm, 229 acres [illegible] county, 18 miles from Portland, 40 acres cultivation, 220 acres near Hubbard station, one [illegible] farms in Oregon, also small and large [illegible] stock ranches in different parts of Oregon and Washington Territory. CREIGHTON & CO., Real estate agents, 13 Stark st., Portland, Or.

LAND AND LOT FOR $125 IN COWAN'S ADDItion to the town of La Camas, W. T. La Camas is [illegible] located on the Columbia [illegible] [illegible] come and see for yourselves [illegible] a home.
P. T. COWAN

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE [illegible] valley 3 miles from Dilley [illegible] miles from Forest Grove. The [illegible] rich bottom [illegible] acres timber. The Mart farm, 30 acres rich [illegible] For sale [illegible] BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., First st.

BUSINESS SPECIALS

LADIES HAVING DRESSES TO BE CUT AND fitted or draped will please call on MRS. L. [illegible] Fourth st.

HIGH CLASS BREECH LOADING DOUBLE gun, W & C Scott & Son, London, [illegible] bore, with [illegible] first class outfit complete, etc., to be sold [illegible] loaned and interest. Also gold and other watches with Howard and Raymond and other [illegible] movements, together with miscellaneous [illegible] to be also sold for the sum loaned and interest. WALTER O'SHEA, the leading money [illegible], First, near New Market block.

[illegible]—400 BUSHELS WANTED. ADDRESS [illegible] price at shipping point delivered, C. B. [illegible] O. Box [illegible]

[illegible] HANDKERCHIEFS AND SATIN FOR HAT [illegible] stamped free of charge when [illegible] E. Hartman & Co. 5 and 7 Washington st.

PERFORATED STAMPING PATTERNS MANufactured at eastern prices at E. Hartman & Co.'s [illegible] Send for price list.

ATTENTION LUMBER DEALERS AND MANufacturers.—We have [illegible] M ft of second-[illegible] Lumber of good quality which we will sell [illegible] Also 40 M ft Alder and Ash at [illegible] to close out a partnership business. For particulars address BROWN & REYNOLDS, Napavine, [illegible] County, W. T., Dec. 1, 1884.

SOMETHING NEW—THE AUTOMATIC LAMP [illegible], unsurpassed for convenience and safety; [illegible] wanted for terms, etc. Address A. THURBER, [illegible]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL — CHUNG YUNE, [illegible] will remove on or about the [illegible] from their present store, [illegible] CHUNG YUNE WING KEE CO.

[illegible] MUSIC [illegible] SIXTH ST—CLASSICAL [illegible] thoroughly taught.

GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, Gas and Steam Fitters. Hot water heating. Corner Third and Alder sts., Portland.

[illegible] WOOD YARD, [illegible] A. GRAY, [illegible]

[illegible] SWEET APPLE CIDER AND VINEGAR [illegible]

[illegible] OF HAIR GOODS AND CHAINS MADE [illegible] lowest prices. MRS. WHARTON, 84 Morrison

[illegible] AND STEREOTYPING. GOLD SILVER AND NICKEL PLATING done at reasonable rates. [illegible] upstairs, Portland. [illegible]

[illegible] ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL [illegible] 106 First st.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING M'F'G CO. [illegible] OLD STAND [illegible] kinds of yellow and black [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO DEC [illegible] of a two-story [illegible] seen at the [illegible] First st. [illegible] STORES or direct No [illegible] 3rd floor.

[illegible]—FOR THE PURPOSE OF HOLDING A [illegible] meeting of the stockholders and in calling [illegible] the stock transfer books of [illegible] will be closed from Nov [illegible] GEO. H. ANDREWS, Secretary [illegible] Oregon and California Railroad Co. [illegible] Nov 1st 1884.

[illegible]ERDING & FARRELL,
DEALERS IN
[illegible], Middlings, Chops, Oats, Wheat, [illegible], Meal, and Feed of all kinds, also [illegible] Stores and Provisions.
[illegible] the [illegible] AND ALDER STREETS.

The Oregonian,
EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.
THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1884

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID IN ADVANCE

Daily, per month	$1 00
Daily, with Sunday, per month	1 [illegible]
Daily, per year	10 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year	12 00
Weekly, per year	2 50
Sunday, per year	1 00
Daily and Weekly, per year	2 50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	[illegible]
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included	30c

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, D[illegible] 10, [illegible] P. M.

Place of Observ'n	Height of Barom	Change last 8 Hours	Ther	Wind Direction	Rain fall inch	State of Weath
Portland	30.12	—.01	38	S	0	Cloudy
Roseburg	30.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	00	Clear
Olympia	[illegible]	.00	37	N	0	[illegible]
Boise City	29.92	-.06	0	N	00	Clear
Walla Walla	29.90	.06	4	S	00	Clear
Winnemucca	29.94	—.0	30	S	00	[illegible]
[illegible]	30.00	[illegible]	40	S	00	[illegible]

Maximum thermometer 48, minimum 31.

OUR ANNUAL.

On January 1 the usual large edition of THE OREGONIAN will be published. Special attention will be given to render this issue a complete statistical review of the year 1884. It is desirable also to have a general representation of the business firms of the city in the edition, and any matter of this character may be handed in to the office or the representative of THE OREGONIAN, who will call at the various business houses during the coming two weeks. Orders for extra copies should be given early.

OUR LETTER-BOX.

A B C	A K S	A E N 2	A Z	H A Z
F G	X P	S M	N [illegible]	F R D
W L S	W	X Y Z	M W	

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

To arrive this morning over the Northern Pacific: John J Cowderoy and wife, Mrs F [illegible], E Upson Carter, Henry Keys.

[illegible] a few days rest, [illegible] is again on deck. No one is better known [illegible] and in [illegible] the [illegible] House [illegible] customers will [illegible] well appointed establishment.

BUSINESS CHANGE

The drug store familiarly known as Cornelius', First and Stark, is now in new hands. W. M. Wisdom, late of Reddington, Woodard & Co., wholesale house, having purchased the stock and good will thereof. Mr Wisdom besides being a [illegible] druggist is a shrewd, energetic business man, and will see to it that old and new patrons receive the best attention. The stock will be kept complete in every detail. A liberal share of patronage is solicited, whose convenience will be studied.

The Pacific Express Company

This company is now prepared to transact a general express business at San Francisco, Portland and points [illegible] Line, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. It operates in twenty states and territories and has reliable connections to all parts of the United States and Europe. For rates and other information apply at Nos 5 and 7 Washington street. E. E. BROWNING, Joint Agt [illegible] and [illegible] Express Companies.

Quaker Dairy

[illegible] Cottrell, well known as manager of the [illegible] Market restaurant, has opened a [illegible] house at No 2 Yamhill street, one door [illegible] the corner of Second. Everything in the way of [illegible] eatables and a superior cup of coffee will be [illegible] at a trifling cost. Try the Quaker.

Northern Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul R R's

[illegible] transcontinental line you may travel [illegible] have for its principal connection the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. [illegible] the fine dining [illegible] cars in the world. Emigrant passengers [illegible] express trains by this line. [illegible] depots. A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent O. R. & N. and all [illegible], Ash street wharf.
[illegible] MARSHALL, General Agent, [illegible] Ash and [illegible] streets, Portland, Or.

The Oregon Short Line

[illegible] Emigrant Sleeping Cars leaving Portland every [illegible] which are hauled through to Kansas City and [illegible] express trains without change; berths free. [illegible] is the shortest and [illegible] two days [illegible] time. When going east be sure and ask for tickets over the OREGON SHORT LINE AND UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, as this avoiding change of cars [illegible] you will secure the very lowest rates. A. L. MAXWELL, ticket agent. Ash street Wharf. [illegible], general agent No 1 Washington st, Portland.

WELL.

The election is over Cleveland [illegible] and the country is ready for business again.

THE LA CAMAS WATER POWER

Improvements are complete and we are now giving [illegible] lands and franchises as premiums to [illegible] enterprise who come and engage in manufacturing. We welcome those who use it. [illegible] can accommodate those who desire to use [illegible]. Our terms are positively unequaled [illegible], and the advantages we give to themselves will [illegible] a handsome profit on any business large [illegible]. LA CAMAS COLONY, La Camas, W. T. [illegible] STEARNS, General Agent.

At Allsky's Refreshment Parlors

All the best delicacies of the season. Lunch from [illegible] P. M. Regular dinners [illegible] eastern and Shoalwater [illegible]. Choicest candies in the city.

[illegible] Harasztly [illegible] of San Francisco [illegible] has [illegible] number of cases of assorted California wines [illegible] New York agency [illegible] for friends East.

Christmas Cards in great profusion [illegible] book and music store.

Christmas Presents

[illegible], the artist, will accept orders for [illegible] of his elegant [illegible] the [illegible] Christmas presents.

[illegible] C and R. T Co have several [illegible] [illegible] & Lelly or the City stables [illegible] and Stark sts. Telephone 22.

The "Opera" piano, $300, and [illegible] for the price are the best in the world. [illegible] street.

A. E. Brummer, teacher of violin, piano and guitar, 251 [illegible] or Cornelius drug store. Music furnished.

[illegible] THE OPERA take lunch at Frank's Casino [illegible] First class in every particular.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN for all [illegible] [illegible] Edward Dek in [illegible]

[illegible] stock of XMAS CARDS in the city [illegible] [illegible] & Co's.

CITY NOTICES

[illegible] Music Store.

[illegible] Rettig's for oysters.

[illegible] Boat House, south side of Stark.

Domestic Sewing Machines, 101½ Morrison st.

[illegible] beer kegs for sale at Mary & Jon's, [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] cakes at Oregon Steam Bakery.

[illegible] and party music. [illegible] Morrison.

[illegible] [illegible] ice cuts [illegible]

[illegible] Skating Rink open [illegible]

[illegible] WOOD YARD. At the old stand [illegible] Morrison.

[illegible] assorted English cutlery [illegible] bakery.

[illegible] & Frazier's stables have been removed to [illegible] and Taylor sts.

[illegible] pharmacy. Prescriptions carefully filled. First and Stark streets.

Ask your grocer for assorted English biscuits [illegible] Steam Bakery.

[illegible] hair-cutting headquarters, No 30 Stark [illegible]. Every man an artist.

[illegible] & Sons' pianos—best in the world. [illegible] agent, 114 First street.

[illegible] Christmas cakes at the Oregon Steam [illegible] corner Second and Ash.

[illegible] best photographs go to Abell & Son, 70 Washington. Take the elevator.

[illegible] brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the [illegible], corner First and Alder.

[illegible] carriages from the Cosmopolitan [illegible] to and from balls, parties and theaters.

Everybody takes coffee at the Grenet's Bon Ton coffee and chop house restaurant, 9 North First.

[illegible] Burbey, removed to 21 Yamhill [illegible] sewing machines repaired. Locks, keys [illegible]

[illegible] SEWING MACHINE STORE, 167 Third [illegible], Portland, Or. General agents for the two [illegible], the White and Household; dealer in all standard sewing machines, oil, needles, attachments and [illegible] parts. Machines repaired and warranted.

BUSINESS ITEMS

BURNETT'S COCOAINE
Promotes a Vigorous and Healthy Growth of the Hair. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out and has never failed to arrest its decay.
[illegible] Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best.

[illegible] Extract, for [illegible] in the [illegible] of the joints [illegible] of accident it allays the agony.

[illegible] Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, in Incipient Consumption possesses [illegible] powers of [illegible] of the throat [illegible] and fortifies the system [illegible] by disease.

[illegible] Catarrhal and Throat Disorders. [illegible] Bronchial Troches are [illegible] effective giving [illegible]

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE
Washington street, [illegible]. Oysters in every style.

[illegible] to his money [illegible] and diamond salesroom. Uncle Myers will [illegible] of his customers and the public an [illegible] safe deposit in which merchants can [illegible] papers, wills, etc., and families [illegible] place their plate, diamonds, [illegible] burglar-proof safe [illegible] in the county). The charge for storage [illegible] at Uncle Myers' new store, [illegible] and Taylor.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE MARKED-DOWN SPOUSE.—Tuesday evening as Policemen Barry and Simmons were passing a pawnbroker's shop they espied one J D Feithausen, a waiter, in the act of pawning a watch, and concluded that he had stolen it from some one. When they reached the station house they found a hotel runner named H A Spayth there complaining that he had been robbed of a watch by the same Feithausen who, while walking with him, had tripped him down and snatched his watch and chain, and upon his bawling out had drawn a knife and threatened to kill him if he didn't shut up. Smyth was very drunk, but still had sense enough to feel insulted at this treatment and hence complained. The officers at once understood about the watch and, going to the pawnbroker's, found that it answered the description given by Spayth. Shortly after Feithausen was "run in" for a sensational attempt at making believe to kill himself in a saloon, and that saved Barry and Simmons the trouble of hunting him up. He was arraigned yesterday on a charge of arceny from the person, and his case continued till to-day. Spayth is also booked for "the same old drunk," and will be handy when wanted to testify. Feithausen is a miserable scallawag, and a charge is now pending against him in Justice Greene's court for beating his wife. He was one of the singers in the Gizzard Oil troupe, lately hence and went to Independence with them, where he got into a scrape and had to fly the town. He will probably find rest for his wandering soul and weary feet in the penitentiary.

FIRE IN A PRINTING OFFICE.—Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock fire broke out in the printing office of George W McCoy, situated in the second story of the Raleigh building, corner First and Stark. It had its origin in the bursting of an oil lamp which stood near the power press, the flames readily catching inflammable oils which saturated everything about the press. Almost instantly the interior of the entire floor was ablaze and flames began to force their way into the hall. An alarm was turned in from box 14, and met with quick response. The building, which looked for a time as if it could not escape destruction, was quickly flooded, and the fire checked. Mr McCoy's stock was damaged about $400, insured in the Oakland Home for $1200. The press, which is not insured, was "sprung" in several parts by the cold water coming in contact with the heated iron. Mr McCoy had a large force of men at work straightening things up in the afternoon, and will be ready for business this evening. Damage to the building is about $[illegible], fully insured. In attempting to remove a machine from the office of Charles Buehler, stereotyper, in the third story, it was broken. Loss $[illegible], insured in the Oregon Fire & Marine. Edward Casey, publisher of the *Farmer and Dairyman*, loses about $50. Joe Holder, of the Dividend saloon, is damaged about $250 by water, fully insured, and the Home Mutual Insurance Co.'s office about $50.

DISCOURAGING FOR THE PEDDLER.—There is a very hard crowd of citizens employed in the county offices, and struggling genius receives but little encouragement from them. Yesterday a man who has invented some kind of a composition for lighting fires called at the sheriff's office and exhibited his wares, which were cakes of sawdust mixed with some combustible article looking like large biscuits, marked off in squares, each square being enough to kindle a big fire. The several deputies gathered around him and began inquiries to find out whether he had a license or not, and hunted up all the law books in the office and read law to the man till he got tired and wandered into the county clerk's office. On asking one of the deputies there if he wanted something to kindle fires, the reply was that the janitor attended to that. "But don't you want some to take home?" he asked. "Oh, Lordy," said the auburn-haired youth, "I have no home, I room. Try Jack." Jack said the stuff looked like chocolate squares, and another fellow said it resembled meat biscuit, and wanted to know if it would do to feed dogs on. Another inquired if the stuff would get up and build the fire itself, and a veteran deputy said he had no use for it, as he did not want his wife to stop using coal oil. And then the kindling dealer got tired of this crowd, too, and strolled out.

BAPTIST REVIVAL MEETING.—The gospel meetings at the First Baptist church have continued nightly for ten days, with a constant increase in interest and attendance. Last night there was a large attendance. The subject of the sermon was, "The Penitent Thief." The thought was, that the thief was saved there is no doubt. What saved him? It was not his moral goodness for he was a thief and a railer. It was not his profession of church membership. It was not baptism—neither the communion. He could and did receive neither. It was not his feeling that saved him. But his faith in Christ did save. It was a trust resting upon a sense of sin, confession for sin, prayer for deliverance and acceptance of the perfect and finished work of Christ in his behalf. At the close of the sermon the meeting was converted into an inquiry meeting, when several persons who for the first time were seeking religion. Testimonies were heard from several who have lately found peace in believing. The attendance was the largest of any yet. Another meeting will be held to-night.

THE WAY THE BOY TOLD IT.—"Funny murder case up at my lodging house a-Sunday," said "Brick," a well known [illegible] to an OREGONIAN reporter last night. "What was funny about a murder?" asked the reporter. "Well, you see, I had a friend come here from Texas, and he hadn't no place to sleep, so I took him up to my room and he got to fooling round and throwed some water on my lamp and broke the chimbly, an' I throwed a piece of soap at him an' it went through the transom of the landlady's room and broke her looking glass an' she yelled 'murder, murder, I'm shot, I'm shot.'" "What did you do then?" asked the reporter. "Oh, we just skinned out. I'm goin' to leave town at 1 o'clock to-morrow morning—goin' down to Lewis river to ride a hoss." And "Brick" strolled off to hunt for a dry goods box. His landlady need not feel worried about him.

INJUNCTION ASKED FOR.—There seems to be a great deal of trouble about settling up the business of P Bigelow, of the New York tea store, who failed some time since. Yesterday a suit was commenced in the state circuit court by William Pinto et al, against P Bigelow et al, to obtain an injunction restraining Stevens & Mendenhall and John Betssis, the "a" part of the defendants, from disposing of the contents of Bigelow's establishment. The trouble is all about a confessed judgment in favor of John Bessis, which Pinto et al declare to be fraudulent. Judge Smith ordered that the defendants appear before him on the 13th inst, and show cause why an injunction should not be granted. The matter has been in the courts for some time, and is getting so mixed up that after it is straightened out and the lawyers paid there will be but little left for the creditors.

VISITORS' DAY AT THE HOME.—The Childrens Home is now finished and is furnished as far as the society is able. They now cordially invite all ladies and gentlemen who are interested in the institution, or in their work for the poor and helpless, to call at the Home on Friday at any time from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. To reach the Home, if the weather is pleasant, take the First street cars to the bridge, then out across the cricket grounds. The walk from the end of the car track is about half a mile. Should the ground be muddy, take the Third street-car to the end of the track, then walk one block to Fourth street and follow the West Side track which runs within a block of the Home. There is a perfectly safe footpath under the railroad bridge across the gulch. Carriages can drive up to the front door of the Home.

TO RESUME A FORMER POSITION.—Mr F H Willis, chief clerk of the O R & N construction department, leaves by to-night's steamer for San Francisco, and on the 1st of next year will resume his place as official legislative stenographer for the Sacramento *Record-Union*, a position which he filled for years. Mr Willis, who is a prominent Knight Templar, devoted much time to drilling Oregon commandery, preparing them for the conclave last year, and always took a lively interest in the work. The members of the commandery have presented him a set of handsomely engrossed resolutions expressing their appreciation of his labors, and their estimation of him as a man and brother Knight. Not a man about the railroad headquarters but regrets Mr Willis' departure, for he is, almost anyway you take him, an admirable man.

NEW MILL COMPANY.—Articles for the incorporation of a new mill company have been filed with Secretary Earhart. The corporation is to be known as the Portland Flouring Mills Company, and its duration is unlimited. The amount of capital stock is placed at $300,000, divided into shares of $100. The business of the corporation is to buy, sell and export wheat, manufacture flour, etc. The incorporators are William S Ladd, Charles A Neal and William M Ladd. The chief office is to be at Portland.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr Henry Miller, of this city, has been appointed commissioner to New Orleans for Oregon by the United States pomological society. Mr Miller will leave about January 1, and will take with him products not yet represented.

To Pupils of the High School.

Get the new singing book, "Song Greetings," at Wiley B. Allen's, 153 Third street.

CLAIMS HE WAS KIDNAPPED.—Last night a lad named W Fau[illegible], aged [illegible] years, applied at the [illegible] for [illegible]. He told a rather remarkable story. He says that [illegible] he was seized by a man at Tacoma and taken to a box car in which he was conveyed through the city to Idaho. As soon as he could he ran away and went to Pocatello, where he stayed six or seven months. He then went to Soda Springs and worked for a cattle man named M Bock, helping him to herd cattle. After working for Mr Mellick three months, his employer paid his way to Huntington, and started him home. From Huntington this way, the conductor put him through free. He now wants to get to Tacoma. The lad appears to tell the truth, but when it is considered that he must have come to Portland from Kalama by boat, and had opportunity to see and speak to hundreds of persons, the story of abduction, unless it was voluntary, is slightly thin.

RESIGNED A COMMISSIONER.—Captain H I Hoyt, United States shipping commissioner at this port for the past twelve years, on Tuesday last took in his signs and gave up the office, having received notice from Washington that his resignation tendered September 30th had been accepted. Though the office has never been a lucrative one, a certain pride prevented Captain Hoyt from giving it up before, but since the passage of the act known as the "Dingley bill," the department of navigation has not only imposed restriction and extra duties on the commissioner, but has actually taken from him ten per cent of the net proceeds of the office. Captain Hoyt labored hard to bring the importance of this post to the notice of the authorities at Washington in hopes that it would act with a little generosity towards the office, but to no purpose, hence his resignation. His successor has not yet been appointed, and the office is vacant at this port.

CAPTAIN TROUP APPRECIATED.—The contractors on the Canadian Pacific railway in order to testify their appreciation of the services of Captain James Troup, formerly of Vancouver, unknown to him, indulged in a little subscription business, says the Kamloops (B. C.) *Sentinel*. One thousand dollars was raised by them, and it was decided that the most acceptable testimonial would be in the form of a check in favor of Mrs Troup. This was sent to the lady last week with a letter explaining the circumstances, and undoubtedly it is before this surprised the recipient. It is quite certain that Captain Troup by his untiring labors has saved the contractors on the upper end by pushing forward their winter supplies.

ENOUGH TO GO ROUND.—So great has been the demand for the New York clams lately discovered at Shoalwater bay that C. A Malarkey has found it impossible to obtain enough to keep the market supplied. Owing to the frequent calls for these delicious bivalves, which are by many preferred to oysters, Mr Malarkey has "made an effort," and last evening received a large shipment, which it is hoped will be enough to "go round." Parties who desire to secure some of these the best of all varieties of clams, will do well to leave their orders early.

SECOND ARSON TRIAL.—The case of J J Morrison, charged with burning the Couch hotel, came up in the state circuit court yesterday for a second trial, the jury having failed to agree on the first trial. The following jury was impanneled from a special venire of twenty to try the case: Stephen Roberts, Joseph H Leader, W H Courtney, Joseph Barstow, Frank Brown, Joseph Sloan, J M Pullen, Christian Hellman, Christopher Dundee, O P Whitcomb, G R Sharp, B P Gilliland. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

WANT TO BUILD IN THE FIRE LIMITS.—Jacobs Bros. have petitioned the council for permission to erect a wooden building at the corner of Third and C streets, inside the fire limits. They allege that the rent they could obtain for a building there will not justify them in putting up a brick one, and that unless the permission asked is granted the property must remain unimproved. The trouble about the matter is that if this petition is granted others will ask the same privilege, and the committee are in a quandary about it.

ASSIGNMENT.—A Lobe, the well known crockery dealer, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to M Koshland yesterday. One of his heaviest creditors threatened to close his establishment unless paid in full, and Mr Lobe thought it best to give them all an equal chance. His liabilities in this city are light, they being mostly in San Francisco and at the east. The amount of assets returned is $11 850; liabilities, $20,141 50.

WILD GEESE.—The noisiest flock of wild geese heard from this season passed over the town late last night, flying low and honking like mad, causing the windows in the reporters' room of THE OREGONIAN office to be thrown up in a hurry, under the impression that a street row was going on. A few scattering flakes of snow were falling at the time and the geese were probably kicking about the weather prospects.

EXONERATED.—The local inspectors who examined into the drowning of Second Officer Callahan and a seaman from the collier William [illegible] on the Columbia river bar on the 3d inst., after hearing the testimony of the captain, mate, engineer and bar pilot, exonerated the captain from all blame in the matter. In their opinion it was simply impossible for the steamship to have rescued the men.

ROADWAY IMPROVED.—Half of the inclined roadway leading from Front street to the Jefferson street ferry landing, which has been undergoing improvement, was finished last night and travel will be turned into it this morning. During the improvement approach has been made by teams by way of Columbia and Water streets. There is now a much better grade than heretofore.

QUICKER TRIPS.—This week the Multnomah Street Railway Company adopted a better schedule, which is very much appreciated by the patrons of the line. Three cars were put on the Eleventh street branch instead of two as formerly, and a car starts from the foot of Washington street every four minutes instead of six, and goes faster after it starts.

SOCIAL.—The ladies of Plymouth church will hold a sociable at the church, corner of Fourteenth and F streets, to-morrow evening, which promises to be a very enjoyable affair. An excellent programme has been prepared. Refreshments will be served and a list of articles suitable for Christmas and souvenirs of the occasion will be for sale.

BRIEF MENTION

Orchestral Union concert to-morrow night.

Lincoln post, No 4, G. A. R., meet this evening for election of officers.

Frank Daily, an old offender, was arrested last night for stealing two baskets from the Golden Rule Bazaar.

Mrs J Reed, who is shortly to leave the city, has decided to sell the furniture of her residence, No 1[illegible] Sixth street, at auction, on Saturday.

The grand jury yesterday returned a true bill against J W Smith, charged with stealing $45 from a drunken soldier at the Cottage lodging house a few days since.

In the case of Espen & Co vs. Emric Bros., Judge Smith yesterday ordered that execution issue and the property of defendants be sold to satisfy an execution in favor of the plaintiffs for the sum of $400.

P. Gilbert, indicted by the grand jury for assaulting James Foley with a pistol loaded with the regulation "powder and leaden bullets," was arraigned yesterday, and waiving time, he entered a plea of not guilty.

Lachet, who nearly murdered his partner, E Stone, with a cleaver, in their restaurant on Washington street, between Front and First in 1879, and who was sent to the penitentiary for seven years, died in that prison yesterday morning.

Petitions asking Governor Moody to commute the sentence of the murderer Murray to imprisonment for life, were put in circulation yesterday. Such petitions should be well considered and not signed merely on the impulse of the moment.

Sheriff Jordan yesterday received a letter from a man at Knappa, W. T., containing a postal note for 90 cents, to be applied in paying taxes on a lot owned by the writer's wife. As he forgot to sign his name the sheriff is puzzled to know what he shall do in the matter.

Notwithstanding published notices and no [illegible] being given by postal cards some sixty property owners have failed to settle their assessments for street improvements, and Auditor Curry was yesterday obliged to hand over warrants for the collection of these delinquent assessments to the chief of police. And now the assessments will have to be paid with costs added.

YAMHILL NOTES

McMINNVILLE, Dec 10

Hon Henry Warren is quite lame from rheumatism.

J. L. Rogers was re-elected city treasurer last evening by the city council.

Russ' brick building is about completed and is a credit to that part of town.

The Woman's Relief Corps have received their charter and are now ready for business.

The firemen's concert, which was postponed some time ago, will come off the 18th inst.

SHARING HIS LETTERS READ

The Breach of Promise Case in the United States Court Argued Yesterday

The Broderick-Sturgis breach of promise case was argued before Judge Deady yesterday. It was quite an agreeable change from the usual run of business in the U. S. courts, and attracted a large audience. Railroad cases, and kindred matters are not of much interest to outside parties, a murder case attracts more people, but true love's blighted affections and all that sort of thing, are subjects of interest to all. The argument for the plaintiff was conducted by E R Strong, who read a number of the letters to his client by Mr Sturgis. They were very fair specimens of love letters, but one could not help thinking how weak, flat, stale and unprofitable they must seem to the writer when read by a lawyer. The running fire of comment kept up by counsel on these tender epistles was not calculated to flatter the writer, who was characterized as a most heartless being.

The plaintiff occupied a seat by her lawyer. She is rather a good looking young woman of the "fair, fair with golden hair" type, and was richly dressed in silk and velvet. At the proper times she gently sniffled in her handkerchief while her whilom lover looked out of the corners of his eyes at her in a different style from the way he is supposed to have once beamed on her.

The defendant's case was argued by D Goodsell. It was claimed that the plaintiff had never seen the defendant but twice, and that their alleged engagement was kept up for only about four months. The sum claimed would amount to $5000 per month, almost $200 per day, for damages to her affections. "That's what she is after," said counsel for the defense. A very material point in his defense was a claim that when the correspondence was dropped between the parties Miss Broderick had a right to consider the engagement at an end, if any ever existed. Her counsel argued that her silence did not give consent, and introduced an illustration about trading in horses. The learned judge, who seemed just as well informed on the subject under consideration as in matters more common in his court, interrupted counsel to remark that the marriage contract was a delicate thing, not like buying or selling a horse, and as to silence giving consent, there was a difference between going and undoing things. When the reporter left counsel for plaintiff was addressing the jury in a style which boded no good for the defendant.

ZITHER CONCERT

Last night the Portland Zither Club gave its first concert and ball at the Turn Halle, which was crowded with a very intelligent audience. Though the club have given informal entertainments once or twice before, this was their first public performance and right well did they entertain their hearers. The following programme was rendered:

PART FIRST

1 Sextet—Love Gavotte [illegible] Rosch
Arranged for Portland Zither Club by F de Neuf
2 Shepherd's Song, Duett [illegible]
F Strochel and F de Neuf
3 Grand Chorus, Ave Maria [illegible] F Abt
Singing Section of the F[illegible] Turn Verein
4 Alone, Zither Solo [illegible] Gerhardt
Miss Clara Valentin
5 Ave Maria—Meditation by Bach [illegible] Gounod
Violin Solo by Prof J M Navoni
6 Accompanied by Miss Minnie Kelly, piano [illegible] Kling, bass, F Engelman, cello

PART SECOND

1 Olivette Potpourri [illegible] E Audran
Arranged Portland Zither Club by F de Neuf
2 Walzer [illegible] Waltz Rondo [illegible] Holbrook
Sechtem A. Fachler and F de Neuf
3 The Power of Love (by request) [illegible] Balfe
Bessie Louise King
4 Evening—Fantasie [illegible] Ed Bauer
Miss Valentin, F Strobel and F de Neuf
10 Fairy Tale Waltz [illegible]
Arranged for Portland Zither club by F de Neuf

The zither, except for slow music, is rather an unwieldy instrument. Short, stiff steel wires can not be deftly handled, as compared with other picked strings, such as the guitar or mandolin, and they are incapable of long sounds. Yet the music is novel and some good effects are produced. Indeed, the modulation and the precision in time of ten instruments played in concert without baton or other guide, was remarkable. All the numbers won applause, particularly the potpourri from Olivette, which gave scope for a variety of style. Bessie Louise King sang "The Power of Love" in her very best style, raising the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. In response to a most hearty encore, she gave "The Last Rose of Summer" with all the delicacy the ballad requires. The singing section of the Turn-Verein, under the leadership of Professor Steinberger, gave Ave Maria by Abt, so well that it was redemanded. Professor Navoni's violin solo and the accompaniment was excellent. Taken all in all, the concert was a decided success.

THE EAST SIDE

The mother of W. H. Moore died at her home at Scranton, Pa., November 30th, of cancer of the stomach, aged [illegible] years.

Silvey Stuart, son of [illegible] Stuart, formerly of this city, was married at Coburg, Lane county, yesterday morning to Miss Nellie, daughter of [illegible] Coleman of that place.

M. McMahon was found guilty of cruelty to animals, in Justice [illegible] court, yesterday, and fined $10 and costs, amounting in all to about $50, which he paid, and was released.

[illegible] Lodge No [illegible] have decided to hold their installation of officers public, with a social afterpart, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The second Tuesday in January is the time appointed.

The supreme court decision against the city of East Portland was a topic of conversation yesterday. Everyone of course, has his particular complaint to lodge against the powers that have been, and the charter revisers naturally come in for their share of abuse, but everyone is equally at a loss to suggest a remedy for the present difficulty. The members of the common council, among the rest. It is certain, however, that every possible effort will be made to economize, one councilman going so far as to suggest the abolishment of the police and the street lights. The city, however, has not yet got to the end of its rope of credit. It appearing, upon investigation, that it is still entitled to owe about $8,000 more than its present debt of $20,000 upon its limit of one per cent on the property valuation, which foots up to $2,800,000. The city is about to negotiate a new loan of $7000, but this will not raise its present indebtedness, it being required to redeem outstanding warrants, which are included in the amount of indebtedness stated. There can be no effective remedy or relief until the legislature gives us a serviceable charter that can stand the legal test.

AN OREGON BOY IN GERMANY

Clyde Cooke, a Salem boy who has developed quite a genius as an artist, and who has been in Germany for a considerable time, engaged in study, writes the following letter from Munich, November 6:

I have not forgotten the small pictures you wanted me to send, and as I move into a studio to-day, I shall have an opportunity to do them for you. The tuition in the painting class is sixty marks ($15), and so it will increase my expenses. A studio is also more expensive, but I have not spent but from 150 to 200 marks a month, and I do not think I have been extravagant in anything. I do not have any chance to earn anything here, as I can not yet do work that is good enough, but the longer I stay the better I will be able to do, and the more I shall be able to earn when I return.

You speak of copying some of the good pictures to which I have access. Probably I could make something at it, but I think copying is more of a hindrance than a benefit. It might be well to copy one or two pieces from famous painters in order to become familiar with their style and methods, but beyond that, it is a question of becoming a producer or a copyist that is the evidence of fellows who have been here ten and twelve years. I feel, as papa says, that I am just getting a good beginning.

When I had been here a short time, the idea of my having any talent was not to be considered for a moment; the second year in the antique my work improved, but I had began to accept the popular idea and resign myself to gaining all I ever did gain by hard work without talent. But this summer the result of my previous study seemed to formulate and the boys began to notice my studies, and seemed to recognize some talent.

My friend Wenzell used to give me fine lectures on general principles, and said once that the boys admitted that I had talent, (this was to me), and that if I would develop my resources I would make more of myself than most of the Americans here—though that may have been all taffy. I am sure he (Wenzell) has more talent, and sound sense, and education to back it than any one of them all. He proposed to me the other day that we should take a studio and room together. I talked with Peck, who has roomed with fellows, and he says, "Don't do it." It was a great temptation for the sake of companionship, but I considered it would not be best.

We work from 9 till 1 in school, and from 2 till 4, after that I go down to the studio where I am "fixing up things." Last night the club had its annual exhibition of vacation studies. There were only about half the number of sketches there that we had last fall, but the younger men came out much stronger and the work showed to better advantage while the older men, Neal, Rosenthal, Coutier, etc., sent nothing.

Fichelberger, who was in the antique with me, and who has been a year in the painting class and six months at home, has gone back into the antique school to learn to draw, so you see it is best to go slow and thorough in the long run. Steele had exquisite but not very strong work. Wenzell's showed steady progress. I sent two wood interiors. Adams said (when he saw them), "Bravo, Cooke!" and Belle, (his sister), liked my work better than Peck's, and Mitchell said, "You have done nobly," but of course they like to say pleasant generalities. Most of my friends, however, spoke to me about them with compliment, but hardly any one had ever seen my work, as I had never exhibited before. If my work in the school does seem uninteresting, (for how can I put in what I do not feel), I am confident when it comes to composition I can do as well as the most of them, because their ambition is satisfied with the means, while I always look to the end and can't "assume a virtue when I have it not." If I could choose and pose my own models, perhaps I could draw with feeling, but as it is, I usually can work with only the most mechanical spirit. Later—Our exhibition and election of club officers is all over. I received many complimentary remarks about my share in both, and yesterday evening I was elected as one of the board of managers. It was quite a surprise to me for I thought I would at most be elected librarian again, (but I would not have accepted), or perhaps secretary. Mr Koch proposed a vote of thanks to me, saying that I had fulfilled my duties to the entire satisfaction of the club, in recognition of which they had elected me a member of the board. Laurie had 27 votes, I had 21, Thompson 20, Wetzel 19, and Kappes 17, the five having the most votes being taken. I am very sleepy, and this letter is long and old, so I will say good night. CLYDE COOKE.

PERSONAL

Judge O. N. Denny and wife are passengers on the incoming steamer from San Francisco.

C. W. Prindle, an old Portlander, formerly with Wadhams & Elliott, now engaged in business at Chehalis, W. T., is in the city visiting his old friends.

Mr A. D. Charlton, general western passenger agent of the Northern Pacific, left for Chicago yesterday to attend the Transcontinental meeting, and will be absent about two weeks.

Captain E. Sorenson is still confined to his bed from the effects of a fall from the cabin of the Daisy Andrus a few nights since. As his injuries are internal, it is difficult to say how serious they are.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY ITEMS

Grand Lecturer Webb, I. O. G. T., is announced to speak at Turner December 11, Aumsville 12, Stayton 13, Sharon 16.

A business man from Pennsylvania, after making a tour of the state, thinks Eugene City as lively a town as he has seen in Oregon.

It is said that the W. C. T. U. of Albany declined to have Miss Moore of Ohio lecture there, and it is thought that the result of the presidential election was partly the cause.

Benton County National Prohibition clubs are to continue their organizations and meetings. Corvallis club held an interesting meeting last Tuesday night, and will meet to elect officers and adopt constitution in Pitman's hall next Monday night.

[illegible]

NOTICE!

Enjoying a continuous increasing trade, notwithstanding the universal complaint of depression in business, we did not share the opinion of others, that Holiday Trade would be dull and additional [illegible] risky, and, feeling confident that choice goods at the right prices will be duly appreciated, we have imported and just opened the most extensive and elegant assortment of

Holiday Goods,

ever shown on this coast.

We have added New Goods to each and every Department, and are confident that we can please the most fastidious in every respect.

Realizing that our immense trade is due to our Attractive Prices and Mammoth Assortment, we shall spare no effort to increase our business still more by giving the public the benefit of our superior advantages. We call Special Attention to the display in our window during this week.

Lipman & Co.

We Have For Sale

Suitable for the Holidays, a make of Black Silk which has the following recommendation, Its manufacturers have in it such confidence that they guarantee it against breaking, wearing greasy, and will allow reasonable claim made by the wearer, should the Silk not prove entirely satisfactory.

This make of Silk we have in stock from $1.50 per yard upwards.

A very fine assortment Colored Silks suitable for street or evening costumes.

[illegible]

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application.

Sick headache, habitual constipation, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in mouth, etc., entirely cured by the use of
OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER.

[illegible]
Bazaar
Dolls!
WAGONS,
Doll Carriages,
Tool Chests,
Tin Toys, Wooden Toys,
ALBUMS,
BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
CHRISTMAS CARDS,
SCRAP BOOKS,
PLUSH CASES,
Collar and Cuff Boxes,
Gold-Head Canes.
Holiday Goods.
For Young and Old.
POSITIVELY LOWEST PRICES
ALL IN PLAIN FIGURES
GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR,
First and Morrison
Wholesale and Retail.

Kohn & Steinbach.

GREAT
Special Sale.

Now is the Time!

We have been hard at work marking down our prices for a great clean up for this year's business, and we begin now with our Special Sale. We mean business. OUR PRICES ARE WAY DOWN. Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats at a sacrifice. We are GIVING THE PEOPLE A CHANCE to get what they need at their own price. See our SMOKING JACKETS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE and Holiday Goods.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Hats with a big brim and hats with a small,
Hats that are low and hats that are tall,
Hats that are crumpled and hats that are straight,
Hats like a mushroom and hats like a plate,
Hats like a shovel and hats like a shell,
Hats like a basin and hats like a bell,
Hats you can fold up and hats that you can't,
Hats worn by a rev. and hats worn as [illegible],
Hats for the country and hats for the city,
Hats that are ugly and hats that are pretty,
Puzzles [illegible] we [illegible] to fit,
Never was such old [illegible] in it.

DON'T DELAY. Come and see us often. Samples of Suits and Overcoats mailed free to any one.

CLOTHIERS KOHN & STEINBACH & HATTERS
Cor First & Morrison Sts.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

THE DELMONICO!
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
IS NOW OPEN. THE MODEL HOTEL OF THE Northwest kept on the
EUROPEAN PLAN.
All information from the Pullman car porters to the contrary.
Fire proof building, large and comfortable rooms. Sample rooms for Commercial Travelers.
Finest Restaurant in the city attached to the House
Open Day and Night
FREE CONVEYANCES attend the arrival of all trains. Secure your rooms by telegraph.

PARKER HOUSE
ASTORIA, OREGON.
Has changed hands, and is now
The Best House in the City.
FINE SAMPLE ROOMS
On the ground floor for Commercial Travelers
[illegible] FREE COACH to and from the House
J. H. CLOSE, Prop.
Formerly Steward O. R. & N. Co. river boats

GILMAN HOUSE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
LOUIS EPPINGER, MANAGER
FIRST CLASS ONLY.

A CARD. [illegible] of youth [illegible] of manhood, etc. [illegible] you, FREE OF CHARGE [illegible] by a missionary [illegible] envelope to Rev. [illegible]

[illegible] Oysters, Fish, Poultry and Game, SW. [illegible] and Washington.

[illegible] BERG'S

TOYS TOYS
FANCY GOODS
AND
NOVELTIES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GRAND
Exhibition
—AND—
Reception
THURSDAY
AND
FRIDAY
EVENINGS,
[illegible]

Every Lady will receive
A PRESENT
Unconditionally.
Commencing at 7 o-clock.

No Goods Sold.
[illegible]

NOTICE.

Meier & Frank
HAVE REMOVED
Their entire Business to their
Large Elegant New Building
185 and 187 First,
RUNNING THROUGH TO
184 & 186 Second St.,
With Entrances on Both Streets.

We have now the largest Salesrooms on the Pacific coast, 50 feet front by 200 in depth, with an area of 20,000 square feet.

[illegible]

WE PROPOSE TO KEEP PACE WITH THE TIMES.

We solicit an inspection of our immense stock of every line. It will be to your advantage. Goods cheerfully shown.

BEAR IN MIND,
Our First St. entrances are directly opposite our former First St. stores.

Meier & Frank
185 and 187 First
THROUGH TO
184 and 186 Second st.,
With Entrances on Both Streets

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye & Ear, 1[illegible] First St.

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1884

HISTORICAL RELICS

Some of those on View at the State Department.

Cleveland Leader

Though visitors seldom enter it, the library of the state department contains some of the most valuable historic relics in the possession of the government. Here is kept the original draft of the declaration of independence, and there has been added within the past few years the identical desk upon which Jefferson wrote it. Jefferson's desk is a small mahogany box-like writing-desk about eighteen inches wide, two feet long and three inches thick. One might easily take it on his lap to use it, but it was probably laid upon the table while the declaration was penned upon it. It has a series of small compartments on one side for pens and writing material, and when opened its top is covered with green baize. Pasted upon one of its inner leaves is a note in Jefferson's own handwriting, dated at Monticello, in which he says the desk was made by a Philadelphia carpenter, and that it was the one on which he wrote the declaration. This note closes with the following sentence: "Politics as well as religion has its superstitions; these, gaining strength with time, may one day give imaginary value to this relic for its associations with the birth of the great charter of our independence."

In the same case containing this desk on a shelf above it lie the staff of Benjamin Franklin and the swords of Washington and Jackson. Benjamin Franklin's cane is a thick gold headed stick of knotted crab-tree. It is painted black, highly polished, and on its end has a brass ferule. Its head is designed, as says Jefferson's will, in the form of a cap of liberty, and its gold is very yellow and shows but little alloy. This cane supported Franklin during his last years upon all state occasions, and when he died he willed it to Washington, saying: "If it were a sceptre, General Washington has merited it, and would become it." Washington prized it highly, and at his death willed it to his nephew, Charles Washington, and the grandson of Charles Washington gave it to the United States.

George Washington's sword, shown here, is the one which he wore when a colonel, and the one which hung at his side during the revolution. It is not a flashy [illegible], and there is no glitter of gold about it, but its edges look very sharp, and its blade, slightly tarnished, not over an inch wide, was evidently made to do good service. Its sheath and belt [illegible]. This belt is of yellow buckskin, the plain silver clasp of which is marked with the letters "G. W.," and the sheath is of a dark leather stamped with different figures. George Washington mentions this sword in his will, in which he gives one to each of his nephews, with the request "that they be not unsheathed except for self-defense and the defense of their country and its rights." Andrew Jackson's sword is a very expensive article. It will weigh twice that of Washington, and it has a heavy gold handle, and its sheath is of gold and steel. Its wide blade, slightly curving, shines like a mirror, and in the middle it shows the evidences of having been broken in two and welded together again. Its sheath is somewhat scratched, and it has evidently been pretty well used.

Another curiosity in this room is an immense shell or torpedo from six to eight inches in diameter and over a foot long, which Elihu Washburne, our minister at Paris, picked up during the bombardment of Paris and sent to the state department as a relic. It is a murderous-looking shell, and its description says it was thrown into the city during the siege. Just below this, in a box about two feet wide and three feet long, is a plaster cast of one of the first treaties on record. It is a copy of the treaty between the Athenians and the Chalcideans, made 446 years before Christ, when Socrates was 22 years old and Pericles was in his prime. The original of this was engraved on a slab of Pentelic marble found in the south wall of the Acropolis at Athens.

A PLACE FOR ST JOHN

He is to be Governor of Washington Territory

Tacoma Ledger

Colonel J. M. Steele of this city is in receipt of a letter from Marsh Murdock, Esq., in which he states that it is pretty well understood in Kansas that St. John is to be appointed governor of this territory by Mr. Cleveland, as the price of treachery to the prohibitionists and as a receipt in full for his services to the democratic party. Mr. Murdock is a well known politician in Kansas, and his reputation for reliability is conceded wherever he is known. It is to be hoped in the interest of morality and public decency that this blighting visitation is not in store for us. Just what awful crime this territory has suddenly been detected in committing to cause it to merit this infliction it will be at a loss to understand. This province can endure governors. [illegible] us with all the plagues of Egypt, scourge us with cholera, decimate us with bronze Jack, make our territory the battle-ground between the French and Chinese, colonize dynamiters in our midst, overrun us with the heathen from Mongolia, [illegible] us at once all the seven [illegible] of the apocalypse, annex us to Iceland, govern us with Bashi Bazouks, give us the original simon pure Judas Iscariot, for he has receipted for his price, give us Benedict Arnold, for he has been paid and his yellow pounds and carries a British general's commission, but spare us from St. John. If this is to happen with a pitiless heaven deaf to our prayers, then blow, Gabriel, thy trumpet! and be in a hurry about it, for life will no longer be worth the living, and this earth too degraded for the sons of men to tread it, save as they wend their way to self sought sepulchers.

THE BEAUTIFUL DANUBE.

Contemporary Review

A short June night is soon passed in a sleeping car. I wake up and find myself in Austria. I perceive it at once from the delicious coffee and cream which is served me in a glass by a fair young girl in a pink print dress and with bare arms. It very nearly equals in quality that of the *Posthof* at Carlsbad. We are very soon in view of the Danube, but the railway does not keep alongside it. Whatever the well known waltz, "The Blue Danube," may say to the contrary, the river is not blue at all. Its waters are yellow green, like the Rhine, but how infinitely more picturesque is the "Donau!" No vineyards, no factories, and very few steamers. I saw but one, making its way with difficulty against the rapid current. The hills on either side are covered with forests and green meadows, and the branches of the willow trees sweep the water. The farm houses, very far apart, have a rustic and mountain like appearance. There is very little movement, very little trade; the peasant is still the chief producer of riches. On this lovely summer morning the sweet repose of this peaceful existence seduces and penetrates me. How delightful it would be to live quietly here near these pine forests and these beautiful meadows where the cattle are at pasture! But on the other side of the river where there is no railway! There are several reasons for this great contrast between the Rhine and the Danube. The Rhine flows toward Holland and England, two markets that have been well established for upward of three hundred years, and ready to pay a high price for all the river brings them. The Danube flows toward the Black sea, where the population is exceedingly poor and can scarcely afford to purchase what we should call here the necessaries of life. The produce of Hungary, even live cattle, is taken westward by rail to London. The transport by water is too long. Secondly, coal, the indispensable fuel of all modern industry, is cheaper on the Rhine than anywhere else. And thirdly, the Rhine, ever since the Roman conquest and in the earliest period of the middle ages, has been a [illegible] of civilization, whereas that portion of the Danube the most valuable for traffic was, until yesterday, in the hands of the Turks.

A Precious Album

London Letter [illegible] New York Commercial [illegible]

The ex-Empress Eugenie has just received an album containing the names of all the subscribers to the memorial of the late prince imperial, erected in 1883. The covers of this book are made of ebony with silver [illegible]. At each corner there is raised a silver eagle and in the center a raised carved silver N with the imperial crown. Inside there is painted a view of the memorial, and the contents of the album are an autograph letter of the duke of Cambridge, who acted as president of the general committee, and a list of all the subscribers to the memorial fund, the names beautifully illuminated on vellum.

The Cause of Consumption

Scrofula manifesting itself in blotches, pimples, eruptions, salt rheum and other blemishes of the skin is but too apt by and by to infect the delicate tissues of the lungs also and result in ulceration, thus ending in consumption. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will meet and vanquish the enemy in its stronghold of the blood and cast it out of the system. All druggists.

AN OLD GLOBE.

What was Known of the State of Iowa One Hundred and Sixty Years Ago

Muscatine Journal

The globe we have in mind is over seven feet in diameter and made of wood, with Captain Bonal, Father Legrand, in 1720, and is to-day preserved in the public library of Dijon, the French ancestral home of Father Laurent. On the proper place of its huge surface is marked the then known geography of what is now the state of Iowa and adjacent territory, and, as it appears in the report of the Academy of [illegible] meeting, the manuscripts of this part of the globe (relating to Iowa) have been carefully made by [illegible] Guignard, librarian of Dijon, and transmitted to the academy.

What was known of Iowa and what was Iowa 160 years ago? We find the great river flowing by her eastern border and then known as the "Missisipi." Lake "Pepin" is located near St. Paul, and is only a widening of the river, which from that point north breaks into many streams.

The River des Moingona is easily recognizable from its name and course as the Des Moines, and is quite accurately traced, but widens into an immense lake near the Minnesota line, and at a point quite above is marked the spot inscribed "To this point came the Baron Lahontan." It is probable the baron got mixed up in traveling over those marshy prairies, for, though he evidently struck Lake Okoboji and Spirit Lake, he evidently got over on the Missouri. This river is down, but it runs parallel with the Moingona or Des Moines, up into Iowa and comes to a sudden end. Between these rivers was the apparent missionary ground of the Jesuit fathers, for this country is thickly lined with the names of Indian tribes, while north of the Des Moines we find new Indian settlements. Of the Indians, the Panis appear the most numerous. Others are the Esanapes, Pani [illegible], Osages, Aparas, Panisassas, Gansas and the Illinois, the latter being put on the west bank of the Mississippi river near St. Louis.

The only bluffs marked on the great river are located near Muscatine and below the Illinois.

There is a river flowing from a lake Panis in Missouri eastward, which is named "Mecshasepi," evidently a corruption of or the origin of Mississippi.

The Ouabache (Wabash) empties into the Mississippi where the Ohio joins it, and the fathers evidently supposed the two rivers were one and the same.

Fort St. Louis is marked on the Illinois river, about 100 miles from its mouth.

Salt Springs are located very near the celebrated Hot Springs of Arkansas, and it is probable that the famous Arkansas bath had been tried by these early missionaries, let us hope with great relief to these pioneer fathers who were traversing the malarial swamps of the west 200 years ago in the service of their Master.

Many other singular features appear in these *extracts* from the old globe. They are the earliest maps of Iowa extant, so far as known, and will be studied with deep interest by students of history and geography. They settle the question of the origin of the name of Iowa's capital and river, which but for the elegance of the present combination should be changed from Des Moines to Moingona. The present name has no meaning, the other name would perpetuate the memory of what appears to have been Iowa's most powerful tribe of Indians.

WHAT THE SOUTH IS SAYING.

NEGRO CITIZENSHIP MUST BE ANNULLED

Birmingham (Ala.) Age.

The negro is not fit, as yet, for self-government, and it is not in the nature of things to suppose that any community in the south will willingly surrender its government into his hands. The south would, rather than do this, gladly surrender the additional representation it has acquired through the enfranchisement of the negro.

SOUTHERN SPIRIT DOMINANT IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

New Orleans Picayune.

It is the superiority of southern statesmen which sustains the democratic party in the north, a party wanting in great men, but infused with southern spirit and encouraged by southern brilliancy until it has almost conquered the majority of its nation. If the south were represented in the lower house of congress by such democrats as Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and some other states send, she would not only be unable to maintain the northern democracy in position to make a strong fight, but she would lose her own ground to the first party which had sense enough to recognize statesmanship and to push it to the front.

THE FREE TRADE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH

[illegible] Commercial [illegible]

We observe that Mr. Sam Randall is rushing to the front to indicate what will be the policy of the Cleveland administration. This is premature in Mr. Randall and it approaches impudence. There is wanting any evidence that Mr. Randall has done any valuable service to the democratic party recently. Indeed, if the issue that Mr. Blaine attempted to make is a real issue, Mr. Randall should have voted for him. At first it seems probable that very many Pennsylvanians accepted the issue as Mr. Blaine made it, for it is recorded that Blaine got 80,000 more votes in Pennsylvania than Mr. Cleveland, and Pennsylvania is Mr. Randall's state. In the house Mr. Randall and a small minority of democrats acted with the republicans on the tariff question, when if they had remained true to their party Cleveland would have carried Wisconsin and Michigan both. If Mr. Randall had even shown that he possessed an honest desire to reform tariff taxation, we could have overlooked his opposition to the Morrison bill, but he defeated that bill without trying to secure any tariff reform. For this reason we say he is not the man to advise the party, and his stepping forward from the ranks of the assistant republicans to talk too much with his mouth is an impertinence.

THE COMING CURRENCY

New York, Dec 5.—The *Sun*, in a notable double leaded editorial, discusses the question of "Our Coming National Currency," and reaches the conclusion that the national bank currency must go and give place to a government currency of coin and paper money. The article notes carefully the rapid decrease of national bank circulation, and the more rapid increase in coin and coin certificates, and says:

This will give us, by 1891, a grand total of $1,[illegible],000,000 of government currency against not more than $100,000,000, and probably less, supplied by the banks. Of course, much may happen to modify or prevent this result. The conduct of men cannot be predicted so confidently as that of inanimate things. The legal tenders may be reduced and withdrawn, the coinage of silver dollars may be suspended, and the supply of gold may be diminished at the mines or be drained away to foreign countries. The decrease of national bank circulation may, on the other hand, be checked by favoring legislation, but the probabilities are greatly against these events, and as we said at the outset, it is much more likely that national bank notes will be driven out of use altogether and their place taken by an exclusively government currency. The existence of national bank circulation, it must be remembered, depends entirely upon the profit it yields the banks. These institutions are conducted upon commercial and not upon philanthropic principles. So long as the bonds required as security for their circulation bear a sufficiently high rate of interest they will issue the notes, but, so soon as the rate falls below the paying point, the circulation will be withdrawn. At present there are enough 3 per cents to be had at about par to make it worth while to take out circulation upon them, but these bonds, as we know, will all soon be paid off, and the [illegible] of the currency tells us that the 4s and 4½s are already too high to make them profitable basis for circulation. The 4½s will surely be redeemed at their maturity in 1891, and the 4s are rising in price continually under the competition for them by executors, trustees, savings institutions, and timid investors. That the people of the United States will for the sake of the banks sanction any legislation by which either the national debt shall be prolonged or the interest upon it be increased, it is idle to suppose. That they will permit banks to issue circulation on any less secure a basis than United States bonds is equally incredible. There is no escape that we can see from the hard logic of facts. The national bank currency must go, and that pretty soon.

Of the possibility of the retirement of the legal tender notes by redemption and cancellation there is no indication. The contracting of them in this way was stopped in 1878 by public clamor, and, as we have already remarked, they have remained fixed at their present amount ever since without efforts by either political party to reduce it. The same may be said of the coinage of silver dollars. Every attempt to check or suspend it has hitherto been abortive. The west almost unanimously favors it and will support it to the last. As to the danger that the withdrawal of the bank circulation may cause a monetary stringency, concerning which so much solicitude has been expressed in various quarters, it need only be remarked that the coinage of gold and silver alone will more than fill any vacuum thus occasioned. Whether the coin goes into circulation as coin or government certificates for coin it is immaterial. There is sure to be a resulting circulation enough for the needs of the community. At the worst, supposing the amount of it to be reduced by an unusual foreign demand exceeding the product of our mines, we shall have always, as we had during the war, the resource of legal tender notes, especially since the issue of them has been declared by the supreme court to be a constitutional exercise of government power. We shall always do well to remember that the natural forces are often stronger than legislation, and that the common sense of events constantly sets aside the transcendental reasonings of theorists and philosophers.

EDUCATED GIRLS

Are Men Shy of the Educated Girl of the Period?

Chicago Tribune

Is the man of the period shy of the educated girl of the period?—that is the question. Must the popular plea for high education for females encounter the objection that a woman who has read Virgil and the *Æneid* in the original, and is posted on the differential calculus, is therefore, and in direct consequence, more unlovely? It is stated, on what looks like authority, that out of 596 graduates of Vassar college only 188 have married since that climax of career. Of course, in the case of some, only a year or two has elapsed, but most of them graduated years ago, and some of them are old maids of the deepest dye. What is the matter? It cannot be that they are so unattractive as to have had no offers. Every fall has her lace—sometimes a whole platoon of them—and every girl can get married if she will. Does intellectual training make girls fastidious—finical, perhaps—difficult to please, unwilling to accept the honest hands and sincere hearts of youths less brilliantly endowed?

It should not have this tendency, for in most of the happiest marriages in the land the bride has nearly all of the education. As our industrial and social machinery is at present managed, the girls have a better chance than the boys to study. The wife is [illegible] than the husband is. So [illegible] between the fact that the most profound scholars of our time are chiefly men who have had a long and severe professional training, a majority of the educated people of the country are women. Thousands of men who make the best of husbands—not only kind, amiable and tender, but shrewd, intelligent and thoughtful—know nothing of any language but their own, and never in their lives used "were" to interpret the subjunctive mood. Armies of girls have made a mistake in this matter, unwisely scorning a suitor who spelled "separate" with three e's, or who said, "It is me," but who might yet be a tender-hearted, sagacious and even mentally profound man, worthy of all acceptation.

In fact, we are by no means certain that educated men and professional men make the best husbands. They are less likely to keep regular hours and more likely to "talk shop" and to establish the everlasting shop in the home than are mercantile men or brokers, or bankers, or clerks, or railroad managers. They are more likely to be abstracted, even when their hands are not occupied.

Girls should remember that men of genius or of overshadowing literary talent have seldom made successful husbands. They almost always lack domesticity, and love ideas better than their wives. Look at Shakespeare, who lived at the theater and the clubs, and when he died, gave his wife merely his second-best bedstead." Think of Milton, who was one of the most domineering and uncomfortable of husbands that ever tormented a gentlewoman. Think of Byron, and Dickens, and Bulwer, whose marriages were each a hideous mockery. Think of Greeley and Raymond, not to mention other men quite as famous, who have had little or no home life. Don't hesitate to marry, girls, because the gentlemen who pay suit to you do not pronounce as you have been taught to do, or do not always observe the inflexible rules of English grammar.

An unblemished character is more important than a knowledge of music, and good nature more desirable than correct spelling. Better is a stammering tongue where love is than the foreign languages and a heart with a first mortgage on it held by another girl.

Perhaps the sweet graduates of Vassar have been libeled, and the figures we have quoted are incorrect, but, even then, this little sermon can do no harm.

VOLCANIC RELICS

[illegible] Rising from 1000 to 2200 Feet Out New Mexico Valleys

During last summer Captain C. E. Dutton of the United States geological survey, has been studying some remarkable relics of an extinct [illegible] in the northwestern portion of New Mexico. They consist of a multitude of needle-like peaks rising out of the broad valley bottoms to altitudes varying from 1000 to 2200 feet. They are composed of black basalt having a beautiful columnar structure like the basalt of the Giant's causeway. They are remnants of lava which once rose up out of the earth through the strata and cooled in the volcanic pipes or vents. In later periods the strata which inclosed them have been dissolved away and removed by the general erosion of the country, leaving the basalt columns projecting many hundreds of feet in the air, the casts of the volcanic pipes or passes through which the ancient lavas rose to the surface.

The proof of the origin is [illegible]. Around the valleys in which they stand rise lofty tables or plateaus, known in the west as mesas. These are capped with heavy sheets of basalt, and beneath them are the strata of sandstones and shales of the western country. In the walls and upon the slopes of these mesas may be seen many of these chimneys in every stage of partial disinterment, some nearly excavated, some half disentombed, and some just beginning to appear as the mesa-wall wastes away under the dissolving action of time. Those which are just beginning to be disclosed in the mesa-walls still have remnants of the old cinder-cones upon their summits, while from those which are wholly, or in greatest part excavated, all traces of the cinder-cones have disappeared. Thus the veritable roots of these ancient volcanoes are unearthed and laid open to the inspection of the geologist.

The locality where the ancient volcanic "necks" (for this is the technical name given them by geologists) are seen lies along the eastern flank of Mount Taylor, one of the great extinct volcanoes of the west. It is about sixty miles west of the Rio Grande, and seventy miles northwest of Albuquerque.

A DOUBLE GOLDEN WEDDING

Twin Brothers Married to Twin Sisters Celebrate a Remarkable Anniversary

Cincinnati Enquirer

There was a double golden wedding anniversary celebrated at Arcadia, Ind., on Thanksgiving day, which presented several peculiarly interesting features. The principals were Isaac Martz and wife and Moses Martz and wife. The venerable grooms are twin brothers and the brides twin sisters. The former were born in Piqua, O., May 27, 1812, and Lavina and Tabitha McCormick, the brides, in Fayette county, Ind., on February 27, 1816. The double wedding was had on November 27, 1834. The father of the brides lived near the intersection of the old National road and White river, and he boarded the commissioners while they surveyed and laid out the present city of Indianapolis. In 1837 the Martz family removed to Fayette county. Afterward they lived in Indianapolis, but finally settled in Arcadia.

The birthday and marriage anniversaries fell upon the 27th, although in different months, and each family had twelve children—seven boys and five girls. The first children of each couple were born within four days of each other (both sons), and there is but five days difference in the ages of the youngest. The youngest son of Isaac Martz is Rev. C. M. Martz, pastor of the Sixth Christian church of Indianapolis, and the oldest is also a minister living at Kokomo. Among the large number of guests there was only one, M. B. Pentecost, who witnessed the bridal ceremony fifty years ago.

Bellee Cold!

Illinois Republican

Early one cold winter's morning as the ferry boat was taking a load of laboring people over into the city, an Irish washerwoman and John Chinaman happened to occupy contiguous seats. John, wishing to be agreeable, said, as he rubbed his hands together: "Bellee cold!" His neighbor replied: "Put yure schurt inside of yure breeches and yees belly will not be cowld, ye dirthy, hathin blackgord!"

New York *World* (Dem.): Some of the foolish agitators of the last session express the opinion that nothing should be done with the tariff this session. They are wrong, as usual. Agitation is no longer a political blunder; free trade is dead and buried.

If [illegible] complaint is want of appetite try half a [illegible] of Angostura Bitters half an hour before [illegible]. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer [illegible] for the genuine article, manufactured [illegible] J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPIN.

From the earliest period all nations aspiring to civilization have in one manner or another covered the foot. Beginning with the crude sandal in vogue among the ancient Greeks and Egyptians it has been continually improved as man advanced toward enlightenment until we have the elegant article of the present, which in its simplicity and comfort is almost perfect. The original sandal was made from strips of the papyrus and palm tree interwoven like a mat and held to the foot by straps and thongs. The shoes worn by the Romans were of many varieties, from the flat sandal and slipper to the boot which extended up the leg, called caliga. The foot soldiers from wearing these boots, were designated the caligati, and the Emperor Caligula was so named from having worn them when as a youth, he served in the ranks. But the shoe has not always been confined entirely to the foot, for in Israel the delivery of a shoe was a token as in transferring a possession, and a shoe thrown upon a property was the sign of a new proprietorship or occupancy. Probably from this comes the curious old custom, still observed, of throwing old shoes for good luck after a bride and bridegroom. Shoecraft also has the dignity of a

PATRON SAINT,

For, according to mediæval legend, St. Crispin, a Roman, having embraced Christianity, traveled into France and Britain to spread the faith. He supported himself on the journey by making shoes, which he sold at a low figure to the wayside poor, but not having as now the immense herds of western cattle from which to procure leather, the legend goes on to say that the necessary article was supplied to him by an accommodating angel, who was evidently as deeply interested, financially, in the development of the shoe trade as he must have been from a spiritual point of view, in the spread of religion. St. Crispin suffered martyrdom in England toward the close of the third century, but his memory has been preserved by processions and other festivities, which from time immemorial have been held in his honor on October 25, which in England is known as "St. Crispin's Day." From its connection with this saint shoemaking has been termed the "gentle craft," and history points out many cases where individuals have risen from it to eminence. The sedentary and solitary nature of the occupation, as conducted before the advent of large factories and machinery, has been generally supposed to be conducive to thoughtfulness, and, consequently, mental advancement. The present fashion of pointed shoes is by no means a new idea, for a shoe was introduced in the middle ages with a toe six inches long and twisted like a ram's horn. This fashion took such a hold upon the popular fancy that in the reign of Richard II the points reached to the knees to which they were fastened by gold and silver chains. And in 1463 it was found necessary to pass an act of parliament prohibiting shoemakers from making points more than two inches in length. It was not until the seventeenth century that the present simple form was adopted. At the present time shoe manufacturing ranks about third in importance among industries of the United States. Though it is generally known that shoes are made of tanned cowhide, or leather, very few are aware of the inside workings of the trade or the reasons for the great difference between the $1 50 brogan which bears the laborer to his daily toil, and the stylish $10 shoe that wins the approval of the dude. The great bulk of American shoes are produced in Philadelphia and Massachusetts, particularly in the latter place, where the number of employes runs up in the hundreds of thousands, and from which millions of dollars worth of shoes are exported annually.

WATER FOR TANNING

The finest leather comes from France, where the same peculiarity of water which makes their champagne so remarkable is found to be very valuable in tanning, and where unlike the Americans, they pay more attention to quality than to quantity produced. The amount of care they take with calfskin explains why it is so eagerly sought for all over the world. The calf is as tenderly cared for as an only child. It is fed upon fresh milk and four or two eggs a day until six weeks old, when it is ready for the butcher. By that time it is in such good condition that the veal and hide are unsurpassed. The French kidskins are monopolized by one firm—Grison & Co., of Paris—who having the entire handling, are able to treat them as carefully as they wish. For instance, the skins are put up in bundles of twelve each, of which ten will be first quality and the remaining two hardly fit for use. When the agent purchaser mentions this to the proprietor he is coolly told that if he is not satisfied he can [illegible], of course, that to do so [illegible]. If Monsieur strikes [illegible] to take his ill-feeling out on his customers by raising prices for the [illegible] on the [illegible] of hides. This is done only four weeks ago. The French system [illegible]. [illegible] from twenty-three to thirty-two [illegible]. We gather from a leading merchant who [illegible] in French shoes, and who [illegible] the success of the [illegible] that [illegible] the measurement of [illegible] customers' feet and books there is no further trouble of securing a good fit. There are many points in the tanning of leather which are considered trade secrets, and religiously guarded by their possessors as of course the value of leather depends to a great extent on the degree of success met with in its preparation. The following, however, may give some idea of the general process. The first move is to soften the hides, for which purpose they are placed in vats of cold water, where they are left to soak for from 24 hours to ten days, according to how dry they have become. They are then covered with lime, which has the effect of loosening the hair, so that the hair can be removed and in the after process the tanning liquors can be thoroughly absorbed. After this they pass through a number of vats containing the acids used, the first one very weak, but continually increasing in strength until about the tenth or fifteenth day they will reach one which will register twenty degrees. They are then placed in layaway vats, each hide being covered with a shovelful of bark, and the whole covered with bark liquor. These vats are also increased in strength during five or six weeks, from twelve to thirty degrees. The next step in order is currying, which consists in working the skins so that the oil and tallow used for softening will be thoroughly incorporated, and the leather made soft and pliable. To accomplish this they are usually placed in a revolving wheel which is heated by steam. Finally, they are dressed with blacking composed of oil, lampblack and tallow, mixed with a little tan liquor, usually on the smooth side, that finished on the rough or side from which the hair has been removed, is called grain leather.

It is then ready for the manufacturer, who, guided by his experience and judgment, makes it up into the particular grade of shoe for which it is suited. It depends upon the care with which this tanning is done and the knowledge of different classes of hides whether a fine class of leather is produced or not and, as in the manufacture of everything we use, there are many different classes, and it is this fact which makes the difference in the price of boots. Poor leather sells at a poor price and fine leather at a high price, and the boots made from poor leather are sold to the cheap stores, while the fine class of leather is used by the boot makers who deal in high priced shoes.

How to Defeat the Plumbers.

Education is a matter of accomplishment and also of utility. Instruction and mental drill not only inform and develop the mind, but they improve the individual in such a manner that he is better able to earn a living. For this reason standards of education vary with the changing demand and tastes of the time, and culture which is deemed indispensable at one period is neglected at another, while new branches are being continually taken up.

But with all the improvements of later times there is one branch and a very vital one it is, in which the majority of men are untaught. This is owing to the fact that the necessity of it has arisen comparatively recently, but that necessity is imperative and daily becoming more so. The man who now neglects to learn the trade of the plumber is fatally handicapped at the outset and cannot hope to succeed financially. The sooner this fact is realized the better for every person—that is, for all persons excepting the plumbers. And it may not be ill for them also that they be stopped in their demoralizing haste in trying to surround the assets of the community.

Of what avail is it to toil in shop or office while the plumber is allowed to enter the home, and for a half hour's alleged service collect a bill which amounts to more than the employe can earn of clear money in a month? What is the use of jealously guarding an inheritance or a competence earned through long years of economy and hard work in order that it may be rendered up to these brigands of civilization? Better it were to dwell in a wigwam and wear a blanket—a condition to which a large proportion of the population will be reduced if it does not learn this trade.

There is really no necessity that lead pipe when placed in position should cost its weight in silver, or that the plumber should be paid $25 for excavating a hole which he pays a laborer one dollar for digging. How much better it would be if every house holder were his own plumber, [illegible] broken connections himself and the [illegible] them so that they would last. How much anger and mortification, and disgust and worry would be avoided! How many future bankruptcies would be transformed into solid business successes, and how many homes which now dread the advent of the plumber worse than that of the cholera would be composed, if this branch of industrial education were generally acquired.

That acquisition is very easily made. The stock in trade of the plumber consists of but little more than a soldering-iron and a monkey wrench. This outfit may be observed any day making its way under the arm of its owner to some residence where the foundations of a bill of enormous proportions will be laid. To handle these tools requires but little experience, and any person of ordinary ingenuity should be able to screw sections of pipe together or thaw out a frozen joint.

Plumbers' charges have occasionally been made the subject of humorous dissertation, and the plumber has also been the object of scorn and invective. But these weapons of defense have lost their force. Something else must be done to prevent the extortions of the most merciless monopoly in existence. The people have a natural right to use water pipes and they must learn to take care of them. This is the way out of the difficulty and it is neither arduous nor expensive.

PRESS OPINIONS IN BRIEF.

The chief fault with Mr. Beecher is that he thinks everybody believes in him as much as he believes in himself.—*New York Sun*.

When you see a veteran democratic editor fixing up a cabinet for Cleveland you may know he is fishing to get his feelings hurt.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

Mr. Conkling's engagement to the democratic party is officially announced. It is understood that the trousseau will be very elaborate.—*Wheeling Intelligencer*.

It appears, then, that somewhere between the Cleveland independents of the Schurz type and the old fashioned democrats of the Thurman type there is an intermediate class of democrats, who alone are properly qualified to surround and advise the new administration.—*New York Sun*.

Mr. Hendricks is one of the nicest and most harmless men if let alone, but people who force him into a fight are nearly always sorry, and if the mugwumps insist on kicking him out of the democratic party, the thing may result in their getting kicked out themselves.—*Buffalo Commercial*.

The true way to dispose of the surplus is to utilize it in building a first-class navy and establishing a system of coast defenses which will make our country respected among the nations and enable America to defend her commerce on the seas, her flag from insult and her ports from invasion.—*New York Star*.

Taken for all in all, Cleveland has a hard road to travel. Twenty-four years of office-famine have made the democrats, especially those of the south, fiercely ravenous. This is bad enough, but, taken in connection with the negro problem it is sufficient to appall the stoutest of hearts. Cleveland will walk on a path filled with political torpedoes from the 4th of next March until the end of his term.—*Chicago Citizen*.

It is a lucky thing for the democratic party that the vice president has no more power. There is little doubt that a majority of the party sympathizes with Mr. Hendricks' views in relation to a division of the offices as spoils, and if he had authority to give effect to his views, President Cleveland might soon find himself lonesome. The democracy needs considerable protection against itself for some time to come.—*Boston Herald*.

Electricity's Deadly Work.

Mexico Two Republics

A shocking tragedy occurred on Sunday night in the Zocalo, where the beautiful concert pavilion has been erected for the festivities of All Saints' and All Souls' days. One life was lost and three men were so seriously injured that life in their case was despaired of. It was a case of peculiar interest. A man known as Pantaleon Estrada, a worker in guitars, tying a stone to the end of an ordinary wire threw it over the electric wire. Estrada immediately fell dead in his tracks. The contact of the two wires killed him. A policeman standing by and a street car conductor had much of their clothing burned off and were themselves so seriously [injured] that they lie insensible in the balance. The electric current affected others also more or less. The scene succeeding the tragedy was demoralizing. For a moment the timid terror of seeing strong men totter and fall as if struck by some invisible hand held the crowd spellbound. Succeeding the terror [illegible] a rush [illegible] for life. Fortunately [illegible] were plentiful, and to that was due the fact that many were not stamped to death.

John Herbert, of the Electric Light company, mounted the ladder with a silk handkerchief in hand to remove the wire thrown by the unfortunate Estrada. The rain was falling heavily at the time, but he did not notice that the ladder was wet. He reached the wire to remove it and received a shock so severe that it threw him from the ladder. Falling to the stone pavement his head was cut open. He will recover, however. The police believe that Estrada represented a gang of pickpockets and thieves and that his object in throwing the wire was to extinguish the electric lights and give his pals a chance to operate. Whether that was so or not is not known, for he who could have told them has his lips burned to silence.

An Episode of Ancient History

Rochester Post-Express

"What means this 'Veni, Vidi, Vici' business?" said Marcus Junius Brutus, toying with a bit of lemon peel at the bottom of his tumbler.

"It means," said Cassius Trebonius, "a threatened despotism against which we must rise, appealing to the Romanism of the people."

"And what, to this, says Cassius?"

"I am for rebellion," nervously answered Cassius, as he knocked over a catsup bottle in reaching for a cracker.

"Enough," said Brutus, "we understand each other. I know this Cæsar well—have loved him—have borne much from him—but when he fires three Vs in succession at the Roman people he takes my friendship too far. The man who tells with the mother tongue threatens liberty. [To the waiter]—"Dardanus, three rum sours. And now, my friends, fight fire with fire, and let our watchword be 'Rum, Romanism and Rebellion.' If alliteration is the game, we'll play it."

The conspirators sallying forth met Burchard at the door in a black toga and white cravat, and whispered in his ear the countersign. Fired with enthusiasm he immediately rallied a thousand Roman augurs and crossed over to the Fifth Avenue hotel. Meeting Cæsar at the foot of the staircase he became excited and the alliteration went off at half-cock. Cæsar said, "Et tu Burchard," and the game was up. He [illegible] four days.

Nor did the slaughter end here. Thousands of the [illegible] whom Cæsar had flattered heretofore, got slewed and remained so for several days.

But Cæsar returned to Augusta and finished his commentaries.

Iowa Cities

Since the election the various cities have been figuring on their probable population. Multiplying their vote by 5 54, as the rate, the following is the result:

	Vote.	Population.
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington	3,799	21,038
Davenport	4,360	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs	3,088	17,107

If other cities are estimated by the facts as they existed in this city, the foregoing figures are unreliable. There were over 8,000 voters registered on the morning of the election. Over 300 voters swore in their votes. Add these to the registry list, which is presumably correct, and there are over 9,000 voters in this city. The returns show that more than 3,000 did not vote, yet in stating population they are a legitimate factor. According to the above figures Council Bluffs has decreased in population since 1880 nearly 2000. Relatively, however, the tables may be accepted as showing the rank of the cities.

A BONANZA

Washington Hatchet

Smullkins is the meanest man in town, and when a babe was left in a basket on Johnling's steps the other night, he said: "That Johnling is an awfully lucky fellow." "Lucky?" ejaculated Mr. Greatheart, whom he was addressing, "what do you mean?" "Why," said Smullkins, "that basket was worth forty cents."

The latest bulletin of high life is that Miss Mackay is going to marry Don Fernando Colonna, prince of Galatro. It is not stated to whom he has disposed of his barber-shop.—[illegible]

Samuel J. Randall is called "the great commoner" by the Atlanta *Constitution*. If he is any commoner than the balance of his party he's in bad luck.—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

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Is in operation daily at 4 P. M. sharp, and on Wednesdays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. Our country friends and the public generally are always welcome.

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a **cold or cough** will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of **Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption**, and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of **Croup**, the alleviation of **Whooping Cough**, and the cure of **Colds and Influenza**, ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

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DOWNRIGHT CRUELTY

To permit yourself and family to
"Suffer"
With sickness when it can be prevented and cured so easily
With Hop Bitters!!!

Having experienced a great deal of
"Trouble" from indigestion, so much so that I came near losing my
"Life!"
My trouble always came after eating any food—
However light
And digestible,
For two or three hours at a time I had to go through the most
Excruciating pains,
"And the only way I ever got"
"Relief!"
Was by throwing up all my stomach contained. No one can conceive the pains that I had to go through, until
"At last"
I was taken! "So that for three weeks I lay in bed and
Could eat nothing!!!
My sufferings were so that I called two doctors to give me something that would stop the pain. Their efforts were no good to me.
At last I heard a good deal
"About your Hop Bitters
And determined to try them."
Got a bottle—in four hours I took the contents of
One!!!
Next day I was out of bed and have not seen a
"Sick!"
Hour from the same cause since.
I have recommended it to hundreds of others. You have no such
"Advocate as I am."—George Kendall, Allston, Boston, Mass.

Columbus Advocate, Texas, April 21, '83. Dear Editor: I have tried your Hop Bitters, and find they are good for [illegible]. The best medicine I ever used in my family. [illegible]

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BALL'S

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The ONLY CORSET [illegible] [illegible]
PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY
[illegible]
CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

HAMBURG TEA.

Farmers, ranchmen, sheep and cattle herders will find a great benefit and often times save the hard won earnings of years which might otherwise have to be expended on physicians, to say nothing of the discomfort of swallowing the nauseating mixtures, by keeping on hand a supply of Emil Frese's Hamburg Tea.

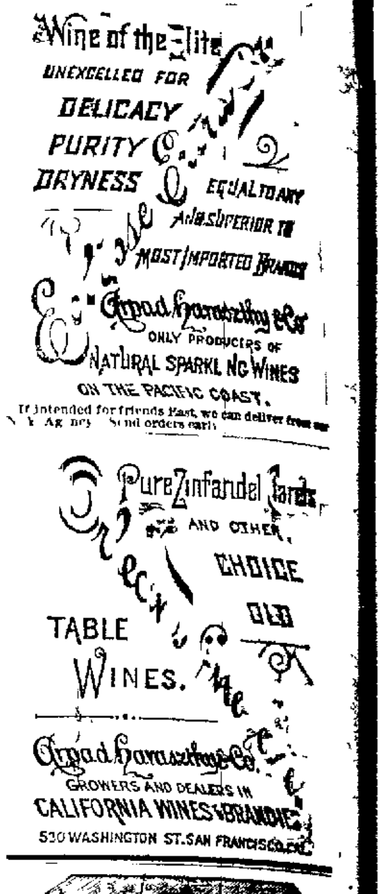
OREGON AGAIN.

S. G. SKIDMORE & CO., Portland, Oregon, write that they have sold WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY fifteen years, that they know of no remedy that gives greater satisfaction to those that use it, and they do not hesitate to recommend it.

A. T. [illegible], Dallas, Oregon, writes: I have been selling drugs and medicines for the past nine years and consider WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY one of the best selling preparations on my shelves. It has given general satisfaction, and sales are increasing. I do not hesitate to recommend it as one of the best cough remedies now in the market.

GEORGE A. HARDING, Oregon City, writes that he has sold WISTAR'S BALSAM twelve years, and knows it to be one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Throat and Lung Complaints.

Indigestion, [illegible] gout, rheumatism, fever and ague, [illegible] inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, constipation and other organic maladies [illegible]. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a tried remedy, to which the medical brotherhood have lent their professional sanction, and which, as a tonic, alterative and household specific for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, has an unbounded popularity. For sale by druggists and dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1885.



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ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

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AND OTHER
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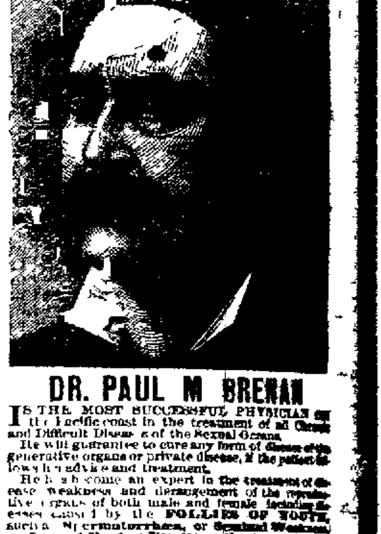

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He will guarantee to cure any form of disease of the generative organs or private disease, if the patient follows his advice and treatment.

He has become an expert in the treatment of disease, weakness and derangement of the reproductive organs of both male and female, including diseases caused by the **FOLLIES OF YOUTH**, such as **Spermatorrhœa**, or **Seminal Weakness**, or **Loss of Perfect Vitality**. Nearly two-thirds of all the chronic diseases spring either directly or indirectly from some derangement of the sexual system, and yet this subject is neglected by a majority of the Medical Profession.

Persons afflicted by any form of sexual disease or weakness often delay in calling upon the proper physician in time from a sense of modesty and [illegible] from ignorance, and permit those diseases to exist until their constitution becomes corrupted, their organization broken down, and the hope of future happiness blighted, until death becomes a welcome messenger to carry them out of their miserable existence. Everything strictly confidential under all circumstances. Lost manhood perfectly restored.

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint and all diseases of the Eye and Ear, Stomach and Bladder, he can cure [illegible] if they are curable, and if not, he will tell you so.

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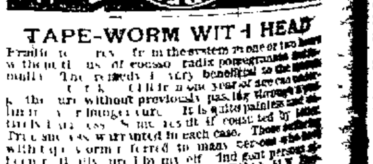
All letters of professional business must be addressed to Dr. Paul M. Brenan & Co., Portland, Or.

BEWARE OF Imitations.

One Agent (dealer only) wanted in every town. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State st., Chicago.

PLUMMER & BYERLY, Druggists & Chemists, Sole Agents for Portland, Oregon.

Seal Engraver, 31 First st.



TAPE-WORM WITH HEAD

Freed from the system in one or two hours with the [illegible] of cocoso radix pomegranate [illegible]. The remedy is very beneficial to the general health [illegible] this cure without previously passing through [illegible] or longer cure. It is quite painless and [illegible]. [illegible] warranted in each case. Those suffering with tape-worm referred to many persons cured by myself. Address MRS. H. POLDEMAN, [illegible] or JOHN WILHELM, 67 Alder.

KEE CHONG CO.,

1[illegible] Third st., near Alder

MERCHANT TAILORS.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods.

Suits made to order in short time at lowest prices.

HOP KEE & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS

—AND—

Manufacturers of Underwear.

Shirts made to order. Dealers in Fancy Goods, silk handkerchiefs etc. Very lowest prices.

81 Second st., cor. Oak and Second, Portland.

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

In consequence of change in business, we offer our entire stock of

CHINESE & JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

Fancy Embroidered Silk Goods in Dressing Gowns, Handkerchiefs, Banners, etc. [illegible] Carved Ivory Goods, American Fancy Goods and Jewelry at cost price. Gents' Underwear. Manufacturers of Ladies' & Gents' Underwear, Shirts etc.

QUAN ON [illegible]
231 Second st. bet. Main and Salmon.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from [illegible]. Orders left at mill or in the box at [illegible] promptly attended to. [illegible]

VARICOCELE [illegible]

The Oregonian

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 18

COMMERCIAL.

The Oregonian,
THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1884

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10.

[illegible] receipts include 30 [illegible] sardines, 1 [illegible] 1 bbls currants, [illegible] bbls [illegible] 100 [illegible] candles [illegible] bbls dried fruit, 15 [illegible] 1 [illegible] lemons, 2 cs [illegible] 21 pkgs to[illegible] nails, 100 bbls bottled beer.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 Hours—10,000 [illegible] bbls flour, 2,005 [illegible] bran [illegible] 60 lbs hides [illegible] pkgs butter [illegible] fruit. Also 6,704 ctls wheat [illegible] oats [illegible] from the eastern section.

[illegible] for seven days ending Wednesday [illegible] ctls wheat [illegible] flour [illegible] ctls barley, 1100 [illegible] bran [illegible] sks potatoes [illegible] pkgs butter [illegible]

[illegible] as compared with a like time last year [illegible]

	1884			1883		
	VALLEY	EASTERN		VALLEY	EASTERN	
[illegible]	83,854	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]
[illegible]	0171	1,291	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	65,801	4,801	[illegible]	44,91	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,14	1,811	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	28,179	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	15,84	140	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	750	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	60,136	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,312	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,22	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	40,463	1	[illegible]	1,117	[illegible]	[illegible]

WHEAT—The flurry in the British market [illegible] has not extended [illegible] [illegible] have lost about [illegible] and the general [illegible] is weaker if not still [illegible] It is now very [illegible] in order to exert any considerable influence upon markets, yet the late advances [illegible] the influence. For some time past [illegible] weather has been experienced [illegible] England. This influence was [illegible] and wheat values advanced. With [illegible] of weather this week comes [illegible] from markets. Stocks of grain [illegible] throughout the United Kingdom are less than [illegible] compared with last year at this [illegible] have dwindled to less than 50,000 qrs [illegible] Imports of grain from other countries [illegible] the United States have greatly lessened and the United States must the European importer [illegible] the largest portion of his [illegible] conditions it is not to be expected that [illegible] circumstance however small that can be con[illegible] to favor sellers will be missed. The present [illegible] apparently favors the idea that fluctuating [illegible] will rule for a time. Chicago and New [illegible] have lost all they gained through the advance [illegible] Chicago yesterday falling below [illegible] San [illegible] also receded slightly although not [illegible] causes holders to be unwilling sellers. In [illegible] market a fair amount of business has [illegible] mostly at $1 15 for valley and $1 0[illegible] Walla Walla. We have heard of no sales [illegible] during the week but one lot of [illegible] sold [illegible] Wednesday at $1 16 [illegible] need to buy or having advanced for [illegible] stocks [illegible] down and one mill has withdrawn the [illegible] When sales have been made beyond [illegible] quotations they were influenced by [illegible] would render the figures unreliable [illegible] With the weakness abroad the market [illegible] be quoted at [illegible] for valley [illegible] for Walla Walla. The [illegible] needs [illegible] but the [illegible] materially changed [illegible] the purchasers.

[illegible] aggregate supply [illegible] exclusive [illegible] Canada Dec. 3 was 41,400,0[illegible] bushels, and that [illegible] bushels against [illegible] visible exhibit [illegible] aggregate of 38 [illegible] wheat, and 4,226,500 bushels [illegible] aggregate of 33 [illegible] bushels [illegible] corn.

The aggregate of grain [illegible] of the United Kingdom [illegible] has been given by [illegible] equal to [illegible] wheat and 1,250,000 bushels corn against [illegible] respectively [illegible] 18,000,000 bushels [illegible] bushels—and [illegible] 000 wheat, and 1,250,000 bushels corn.

FLOUR—The trade in standards [illegible] of outside brands is upon the market [illegible] prices, and the same is true of [illegible] which is now taking more of the [illegible] grades. Standards are in fair supply [illegible] grinding as the demand suggests. Other [illegible] plentiful and selling at prices that [illegible] than [illegible] mill. We quote standards [illegible] others [illegible]

FEEDSTUFF—Offerings are large [illegible] generally weak. The movement [illegible] is mostly in bran which sells [illegible] there at good prices. Local jobbing [illegible] weaker and show a wider range at [illegible] chop $16@20, shorts $17 [illegible] middlings [illegible] ground barley $22@2[illegible] per ton.

[illegible]—Very choice feed has continued to [illegible] there is less inquiry all around and values [illegible] The demand for export on [illegible] orders has virtually ceased and future [illegible] must be on speculation. Good to choice [illegible] poor to fair 28@33c.

POTATOES—Very dull, buyers taking slowly at [illegible] prices. The San Francisco market is [illegible] with the Oregon product and shipping is [illegible] Dealers here quote 20c per bushel [illegible] but sales are occasionally made at [illegible]

[illegible]—Jobbing at 16@1[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Large offerings of country and [illegible] have resulted in their being less eastern [illegible] Eastern hams sell steadily [illegible] cut of stock. Hams and shoulders [illegible] during the week. We quote hams [illegible] bacon (best) 14 [illegible] shoulders [illegible] hams [illegible] bacon 11. Lard [illegible] prices long current. We quote eastern [illegible] local kegs and 40 lb [illegible] [illegible] pails [illegible]

[illegible] FRUIT—Apples [illegible] small [illegible] in better [illegible] Quote sun [illegible] [illegible] prunes [illegible] old [illegible] new [illegible]

[illegible] FRUIT—[illegible] being sent out [illegible] while sales have been made [illegible] common sort, mostly for cider making [illegible] being received from California [illegible]

TROPICAL FRUITS—Oranges are cheaper [illegible] $2 50 per 100, lemons in light call at [illegible] per case, limes $1 50 per 100, cocoanuts [illegible] bananas, $3 75. Arrivals show some increase [illegible] of the holiday demand.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage selling slowly at 1@[illegible] vegetables selling at $1@1 50 per sack [illegible] doing the bulk of the business.

[illegible]—California [illegible] roll in light stock at 30c [illegible] steady at [illegible] the best local brings [illegible] common to inferior [illegible] stock [illegible]

[illegible] Dealers paying $11 for [illegible] [illegible] receipts at $10@11.

POULTRY—The market for old hens is less [illegible] arrivals sell up from [illegible] at $2[illegible] and $3 00@3 50 for old. Ducks and [illegible] at $6@7 00 and $8 00@9 00. Turkeys [illegible] 12@13c.

[illegible]—Under a lessened request values were [illegible] to 35c and although sales are noted [illegible] the general quotation is [illegible]

HIDES, ETC—The market for hides is rather [illegible] and buyers are bidding down to 14@[illegible] dry and 5½@6c for wet salted. Tallow dull [illegible] common. Furs and skins are quoted as [illegible] summer deerskins [illegible] do winter 15@30, eastern Oregon [illegible] deerskins 15@20c, do winter 1[illegible]@15c, [illegible] per lb. The following sell by the skin [illegible] bear $1@6, brown do 50c@$[illegible] [illegible] pale do [illegible] silver fox $3@[illegible] red do 75c@$1 50, lynx 37½@50c [illegible] dark marten 25@75c, dark mink 10@40c land [illegible] wolf 37½@50c wolverine 50c@1 50.

The Merchandise Markets.

[illegible] trade has obtained for the week th[illegible] [illegible] goods being of a slow character and [illegible] to keep up assortments. The holiday trade [illegible] well and importations of sweets etc are [illegible] Eastern mail advices say the tone or [illegible] of the business situation seems to pre[illegible] cheerful aspect. Buying and selling [illegible] of a hand-to-mouth character, manufac[illegible] not having been able to work out of the [illegible] due to overproduction. Many of [illegible] mills are working to a greater or less [illegible] hope to obtain enough orders to enable [illegible] the most of the winter. While short [illegible] still the order of the day many mills [illegible] up generally at a reduction of wages [illegible] expected of the grain trade after the first [illegible] and the great amount of idle money is [illegible] seek investment.

[illegible] the following summary of last week's [illegible] market from the *Commercial News*:

[illegible] has been quiet interior merchants have [illegible] and only to keep up stock assort[illegible] disposition showed to lay in supplies [illegible] at this season, notwithstanding [illegible] offered purchasers in large as[illegible] and low prices, teas are in moderate [illegible] long current, coffee is firm with-

[illegible] exchange [illegible] light [illegible] [illegible] in steady demand [illegible] of [illegible] in first hands [illegible] [illegible] used [illegible] well stocked with all varieties except [illegible] pepper the latter [illegible] and 18c for Singapore. Common [illegible] have recently sold at 8½c [illegible] price from warehouse being now [illegible] decline of 8c. The local product is steady [illegible] prices and a fair fall trade is [illegible] Chestnut [illegible] the outside price [illegible] The Kerosene [illegible] business [illegible] market steady [illegible] in [illegible] shaded [illegible] from regular [illegible] Castilee in fair supply and prices for both foreign and domestic are lower. The stock of [illegible] river salmon now available is estimated at 600 cases the bulk of which is on the [illegible] [illegible] from the movement at the present [illegible] [illegible] meet the prospective [illegible] the beginning of the next season. In view of this outlook and also that a larger portion of the stock is of choice packing, the market now [illegible] [illegible] brands selling in car lots [illegible] dozen, which is the present outside price. Canned fruits [illegible] to stock the demand is light at the moment [illegible] steady with only advances in [illegible] which are quoted at $[illegible] 40@[illegible] 60 per dozen [illegible] tins.

BEANS—Quiet. [illegible] butter [illegible] small whites [illegible]

BREAD, ETC—Good call for stores [illegible] ship [illegible] pilot [illegible] soda [illegible] crackers [illegible] cakes and biscuits [illegible]

COAL OIL—[illegible] brands selling at [illegible] and [illegible]

COFFEE—Very firm [illegible] Costa Rica [illegible] Rio [illegible] Salvador and Guatemala [illegible] Costa Rica [illegible] five [illegible]

CANNED GOODS—Generally [illegible] promising [illegible] Quote [illegible] $1 [illegible] @1 60, tomatoes [illegible] $1 10 gallons [illegible] [illegible] tables [illegible] assorted pie [illegible] [illegible] gallons $1

PICKLES—Steady [illegible] $1 10@1 2[illegible]

RICE—Quiet but firm [illegible] China mixed $4 50. Islands [illegible] 50

SALT—Stocks increased [illegible] but jobbing [illegible] is without change. Quote [illegible] Liverpool [illegible] for 100s, $18 for 100s and $[illegible] for 50s. [illegible] firm [illegible] $9 50@10 50

SUGARS—[illegible] Francisco [illegible] on Monday [illegible] [illegible] all white [illegible] [illegible] market [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] powdered [illegible]

HONEY—[illegible] strained [illegible] comb [illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible] local [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] selling at 14 [illegible]

[illegible] MARKET.

Quotations represent prices paid by [illegible] to dealers.

BEEF—Market [illegible] supplied [illegible] without difficulty at [illegible]

VEAL—[illegible] small [illegible]

MUTTON—[illegible]

LAMBS—Usual size [illegible]

HOGS—Under a [illegible] market for [illegible] packers have reduced the paying for dressed [illegible] [illegible] for best [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Weather [illegible] wind northeast velocity 8 miles per hour.

Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 ctls flour, 1,030 qr sks oats, 00 [illegible] potatoes 8000 sks.

Freights—The demand is light and market [illegible] and [illegible] Charters [illegible] [illegible] to Liverpool [illegible] to Dublin [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tons [illegible] to Cork for orders [illegible] [illegible] The Amsterdam, [illegible] and [illegible] will load coal at Nanaimo for San Francisco.

Wheat—Spot. The old weather continues [illegible] holders are not inclined to sell. Buyers [illegible] fairly stocked and do not care to pay extreme [illegible] of last week. No 1 shipping, $1 [illegible] [illegible] with $1 [illegible] possible. Futures—Few buyers on the call board and a light business doing. No 1 white sold at $1 [illegible] over the season.

Barley—Rather firmer. No 1 feed, spot [illegible] [illegible] buyer the season $1 1[illegible] seller the season [illegible]

Flour—Quiet and easy.

Oats—The demand continues light [illegible] large and market [illegible] Oregon [illegible] $1 10.

Bran—The market is very firm at $18@19.

Potatoes—Stocks of all kinds are very large with heavy receipts from Oregon. There is a [illegible] demand for choice but inferior is neglected. Early Rose 4[illegible] Garnet Chili 70@8[illegible]

Eggs—Very dull and lower; fresh California [illegible]

Hams—Mild and [illegible] eastern choice to fancy 14@16 [illegible]

Bacon—California light extra rather easier [illegible]

Hides—Weak but not quotably lower.

Wool—There is a fair movement; one sale reported of 100,000 lb old spring at private terms.

Hops—Excessively dull; quotations mainly nominal.

Butter—Rather softer but prices unimproved.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec 10—Wheat higher; 72 January [illegible] pork lower, $10 8[illegible]@10 8[illegible] January; lard lower, $6 6[illegible]@6 67½ January; ribs lower, $5[illegible] January; short ribs lower, $5 80 cash.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec 10—Wheat quiet and firm [illegible] quiet and steady; wool dull; hides quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 10—Sterling exchange on London banks 60 days, weak selling $4 80½, documentary, buying $4 80. Transfers 15.

Bank of England rate of interest 5 per cent.

NEW YORK, Dec 10—Silver bullion 1000 fine per fine ounce 10[illegible]

Sterling exchange, prime banks long $4 81½, short $4 8[illegible]

Good commercial from 1½c to ¾c lower; document[illegible] 2 to 1½c lower.

U S Bonds—3s, 101¼, 4½s 113¾, 4s 123¼.

Closed 3s, 101½, 4½s 11[illegible], 4s 123¼.

LONDON, Dec 10—Consols 99 [illegible] money, 9[illegible] account.

Silver bullion, English standard 925 fine per fine ounce 49

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 10—Floating cargoes—Wheat [illegible] maize [illegible]

Morocco maize sold off coast at 2[illegible]

Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Wheat, [illegible] maize firm.

Mark Lane—Wheat quiet; maize steady.

Imports into U K for past week—Wheat [illegible] 000 @ 190,000 quarters, flour 160,000@1[illegible] 000 barrels.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 10—Spot market—Wheat quiet but steady.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, Dec 10—Spot—Wheat and flour quiet.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Queen of the Pacific sailed from San Francisco at 10 A M.

The British bark Bankdale arrived in to-day from Valparaiso in ballast to Meyer, Wilson & Co.

The British bark Ann Millicent arrived in to-day in ballast from Caldera to John [illegible]

The Ophelia has no outward business.

The Columbia brought up a quantity of [illegible] for the Oregon [illegible] road.

The Coos Bay sailed to-day carrying an assorted freight for Yaquina and a lot of wheat for San Francisco.

The Ann Millicent is under private charter to Gibson Church & Co, the Bankdale to Balfour, Guthrie & Co, the Gwynedd on interior account and the Perthshire to A W Berry.

The ship Imperial reached Hongkong from Cardiff the 1st instant and the ship Helicon arrived at the same port from Australia the 2d instant.

The British bark Gwynedd, 102 days from Montevideo in ballast to Taylor, Young & Co, arrived in to-day.

The British bark Perthshire 61 days from Valparaiso in ballast to John Reid, arrived in to-day.

The Guy C Goss is at anchor off Sand Island ready for sea.

The Cornwallis, King Cenric and Peter Stuart have completed wheat cargoes.

The British bark Woodlark from Astoria July [illegible] with a cargo of salmon for Liverpool has arrived in the Shannon, west coast of Ireland.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec 10—Sailed—Str Acapulco, Aspinwall. Dec 9—Cleared—Sh [illegible] Soule, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 10—Arrived—Str Al-Ki, Coos Bay.

Sailed—H M S Mutine, Callao; str Queen of the Pacific, Portland; Br shs City of Glasgow, [illegible] Fermia and Carnarvonshire, Cork; [illegible] Brown Bros, Puget Sound.

FT. HANCOCK, Dec 10—Passed in—9 45 A M—Br bk Ann Millicent; 10 A M—Br bk Bankdale; 2 45 P M—Br bk Perthshire and Gwynedd, 3 [illegible] M—A B bark.

At 4 P M—Bar smooth; cloudy; wind southeast with a velocity of [illegible] miles per hour.

ASTORIA, Dec. 10—8 A M—Clear, wind, east. Left up—Bonita with the [illegible] 8 A M. S T Church with Varuna and a barge 11 A M. Clara Parker arrived down with sch Vesta, 10:30 A. M. str Coos Bay arrived down and left out, 1, 15 P M. Arrived in—1.20 P M—Br bk Bankdale and Am bk Millicent. E N Cooke arrived down with the Cornuvia, [illegible] A M. At [illegible] P M—Rainy; wind southeast.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LIVERPOOL, SHANNON, Dec. 9—Arrived—Br bk Woodlark, Portland.

ASPINWALL, Dec. 9—Arrived—Str City of Para, New York.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.

Alpha	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible]0
Alta	[illegible]	Mono	1 10
Best & Belcher	[illegible]	Mount Diablo	4 00
Bodie Con	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
Bulwer	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]50
Chollar	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]0
Con Cal & Virginia	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	Union	[illegible]
Eureka Con	[illegible]	Utah	[illegible]0
Gould & Curry	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]0
Hale & Norcross	[illegible]		

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Erie	14[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	Northern Pac Com	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	Northern Pac Pfd	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	Or & Trans	[illegible]
N Y Central	[illegible]	Or Imp Bonds	[illegible]

THE HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES.

J A Curry, Eugene	J F Smith, [illegible]
[illegible], Dallas	J W Wheeler, Salem
G A Cobb, Albany	David Irvine, Linn co
J A Crawford, do	A Blackwood, Washougal
[illegible] Barkley, Sheridan	Martin Grant, Astoria
Geo [illegible], Clifton	O Freeman, Collins Ldg
J A Anderson, Victoria	[illegible]
[illegible], Amity	S A Clarke, do
H Alger, Skamokawa	Wm Howe, Astoria
C Brown, Port Townsend	Mrs Kirk, do
D Clement, Sauvies Isld	Mrs Catlin & ch, Freeport
J Abrams, Tillamook	Mrs Lafly, do
Miss J Abrams, do	J [illegible] Butler, sister and
M R Mitchell, Corvallis	son, Ain [illegible], Kansas
J N Jessel, Lewis River	J Hobson & w, Newberg
A P Sl[illegible], Freeport	Miss Annie Potter, do
R Westwick, Oil [illegible] Point	F C Lambert, Lake River
J B Frazer, McCoy	G W Theil, Eugene
[illegible] Neale, do	J A Burrows, Knappton
J R [illegible], Seattle	J M Prather, Buena Vista
C Hood, Cathlamet Isld	Miss R Prather, do
Miss M Campbell, Vancouver	D S K Buick, Myrtle Crk
M Dudspeth, Corvallis	J Moore, [illegible]
G W Williams, Medford	Mrs Slocum & [illegible]

QUIMBY.

H Wilson, Rainier	H H Hall, Tacoma
C Wilson, do	J W Gale, do
F H Walker, Cd	M Lapp, do
J Helm, Forest Grove	F H Jones, do
J H Burke, B Isnd	[illegible] Smith, [illegible]
C W Jenkins, S Forum	C N [illegible], S Isld
A A Flanders, Omaha	C H Carter, do
W J Ferry, Wallula	J W Westlake, do
O Smith, Huntington	C F Whitney, Oakland
W R Palmer, do	Miss J C Davis, [illegible]
M H Whit, do	C F Smith, do
A A Bullard, Oregon	Henry Brown, do
J A Bullard, do	Miss M E Stephens, S I
Miss J S Bullard, do	C S Collins, Dallas
C S Jones, Olendale	J M Mayer, do
C W Chapman, do	J B Short, [illegible]
J H Dawin, Eugene	

OCCIDENTAL.

G Dunn, Bush Point	C T Cooper, Vancouver
J W Kims, Pine[illegible]	J S Whitermut, do
A J Comstock, Eagle City	Mrs Sawyer & ch, Eldora
J S Sichell, Davenport	Mrs Gilmore & ch, Eugene
C Irachard, Dayton	F Gant, Bellevue
F B Reed, Sauv Island	F Mathiot, Brownsvill
C Thoad,	D Griffith, Clackam
D B English, Seattle	Hurley, [illegible] Dalles
A S Crowler, do	J B Few, Astoria
A Harrington, H's Ldg	R Courby, Hong Kong
Mrs M P Linn, do	W M Cormick, Albany

HOLTON HOUSE.

C Mayhew, Independence	Fos, Walla Walla
C A Van Horn, [illegible]	H Hett, D B [illegible]
J Cochran & [illegible]	Tom Parker, Sprague
[illegible], Lebanon	[illegible], Skamokawa
J W Grant, St Helen	W Baldwin, Corvallis
T Ford, do	A Zeith, Forest Grove
F Bryan, do	H A Owens, Eugene
Warren [illegible], Hills	A C Ferguson & fam, Victoria
C W Fundel, [illegible]	H A Koons, S John

MERCHANT HOTEL.

J S Brown, W W	J S Wilson, Yamhill
S [illegible], N Y	W S Muikle, Cockarma
J Bard, N Y	J J Eash, Alkali
S S M [illegible]	C J Dutchmill, W W
J [illegible], do	W A Smith, do
S A Reiss, Denver	J Cochran, Baltimore
M N Walker, S [illegible]	J J Quackenbush, [illegible]
S O Slesson, do	C Hall, Iowa
M Queen, Philadelphia	F N Heckman, [illegible]

THE CLIMAN.

J J Christensen, Kalama	C Jones, Salem
H W Aangstin, S I	Mrs Mitchell, Corvallis
[illegible] Simon, do	J M Morris, Corvallis
J [illegible] Corvallis, do	W Lair Hall, Dallas
W J Ward, [illegible]	[illegible] Lakert, Houston
N H [illegible], Van	S Barker, Olympia
T M [illegible] Dornfield, do	

The Senate's Official Stenographer.

From a Letter to the Minneapolis Tribune.

"Yes I have been a good while at it," said Mr D F Murphy, the official stenographer of the senate, as he sat in the handsomely finished stenographers' room at the senate end of the capitol. Its windows look out upon the spacious grounds at the front of the capitol, for it is one of the most eligible rooms in the entire building, just by the massive doors, and looking out upon the marble portico of the senate end of the east front of the capitol. On the ceilings are beautiful and highly artistic frescoes, reminders of the dead Brumidi, and stretching around the wall are long cases filled with official documents, bills, reports and other documents of this sort that are most likely to be needed at a moment's notice.

"Yes it's over thirty-five years," he said, "since I began reporting the senate proceedings. A long time is it not? and yet it has gone quickly, and with it a good many men of great abilities and reputation."

"Your recollections run back as far as Webster, then, do they, Mr Murphy?"

"Yes," he answered, musingly, "I remember him very well. A very slow, careful speaker, easy to report because of the extreme moderation with which he spoke. Yes, I reported Webster and Clay and Cass, and, later on, the great men who took their places, Sumner and Seward and all the others."

"Do you join in the often-expressed opinion that greatness has departed from the halls of congress, and that the statesman of to-day is a pigmy compared with that of a quarter of a century ago?"

"No, on the contrary, I think that the congress of the United States, take the members as a class, averages better now than it did in earlier days. There are not, perhaps, just now, any very great minds which lower up beyond all the rest, as seemed to be the case with Webster and a few others then and since, but take the average statesman then and now, and I think he of to-day bears comparison very well."

"How long has congress been stenographically reported?"

"The senate was first so reported in 1848. There were one or two attempts earlier, but they were unsatisfactory and soon abandoned. The present system began in 1848 in the senate, and about 1850 in the house, and has been continued since."

"Will the present much-criticised system, which permits members to revise their speeches before publication, be remedied, do you think?"

"Doubtful, I think. There has always been talk about it but only talk. There were efforts twenty-five years ago, perhaps more, to have that feature eliminated, and to have the debates printed exactly as they occurred. I remember that Jeff Davis was one of the most vigorous in denouncing evasion and in urging that the debates be printed exactly as they occurred. And yet Davis was one of the fastest speakers of the senate at that time, and it would seem that if anybody needed to revise his remarks or the stenographic report of them it would be he."

"Did he often do so?"

"No. He scarcely ever looked at his speeches in manuscript."

A Good Field for Investigation.

Chicago Tribune.

If the democrats in congress are honest in their expressions of desire to investigate election methods, we would suggest, for instance, the state of South Carolina. The last time that the republican vote of South Carolina was counted was in 1876, and it then gave Hayes 91,870 and Tilden 90,906, showing a total vote of 182,776. In 1880 by the census returns the number of legal voters in the state was 204,782. At the recent election the total vote cast was but 91,623, of which the bourbons took 69,890, returning for the republicans only 21,733. Thus in a republican state giving Cleveland and Hendricks 48,167 majority! But where have the 70,000 other republican votes that were cast for Hayes gone? Certainly not to Cleveland, for his vote falls below Tilden's and Hancock's. As less than a *fifth* of the republican vote was cast or if cast, counted by the bourbons, the latter did not deem it necessary to turn out in full strength, 25,000 bourbons stayed away from the polls, and 80,000 republican votes were either not cast or counted. The whole election in that state was a farce. The eight-box plan was sufficient of itself to keep out the vote of an immense number. By arranging eight boxes for separate candidates, and stationing white men at the polls to tell the bourbons where to place their votes, the bourbon votes were all polled. If white men could not rightly deposit their ballots without instruction, what could the unaided blacks do? Every vote of theirs which was placed in the wrong box was thrown out, and, of course, tens of thousands were thus got rid of. Out of the large republican majority in South Carolina, out of 100,000 republican voters in the state only 21,733 republicans were allowed to vote for Blaine and Logan and have their votes counted.

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W. S. MASON (LATE OF McCRAKEN & MASON) and successor to H. Abraham, wholesale grocer and commission merchant. Nos. 2 and 4 North Front st., Portland, Or. 21

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc. N. E. cor Front and Alder sts. Portland, Or. 1lm

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and raisins. 22 First st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited. 14o

G. COHN & BRO., 10 FRONT STREET, FARM and country produce [illegible]

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ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D st. Portland, Or.

H. E. HATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer, 14 Front street.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO, SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago lime. Co. 33 Front st. [illegible]

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 111 Front st. between Washington and Stark.

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C. F. MULACK—SAW MAKER. ALL KINDS saws repaired. Oregon Chisel Teeth inserted in old saws. 43 First, Portland, Or. 15lm

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NORTHROP & BLAIS SODA AND MINeral waters, 91 and 95 Oak st., cor. Fifth, telephone 1, & Portland, Or. [illegible]

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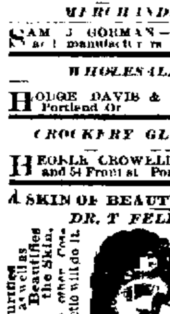
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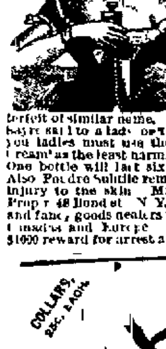

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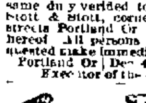
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned has been duly appointed by the county court of Multnomah county, Or., executor of the estate of John Bayh, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified to the undersigned at the office of Scott & Stott, corner of Second and Washington streets Portland, Or., within six months from the date hereof. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement of their accounts. Portland, Or., Dec. 4, 1884. FRANZ ELLING, Executor of the estate of John Bayh, deceased.



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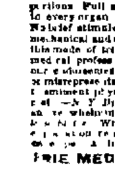
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[illegible] or Regenerator [illegible] expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington St., Chicago Ill.

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at a pleasant, sure cure. SYMPTOMS are Moisture, itching worse by scratching seems as if pin worms existed.

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Leaves SELLWOOD at 6 30 & 30 A. M. [illegible] 30 [illegible]

Leaves Portland at 7 [illegible] A. M. [illegible] 4 & 6 P. M. Extra on Sunday.

FARES

To Sellwood	15c	Round trip	25c
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Twenty trip tickets (for residents of Sellwood)			$1

For Cowlitz River.

Steamer JOS. KELLOGG from foot of Yamhill street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M. via Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens, Columbia City, Kalama, Carrolls, Rainier, Castle Landing, Monticello, Freeport and way points. From Freeport Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

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Capt. Jas T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.

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On and after Monday, October 13, 1884, the steamer TRAVELER will leave Morrison street dock, Portland, for LaCamas on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A. M.

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The steamer FLEETWOOD, which has been thoroughly refitted for the comfort of passengers, will leave the foot of Morrison street on Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 6 A. M. and on Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Astoria at 1 P. M. on week days and on Sunday at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Astoria on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. and arrive in Portland at 2 P. M.

Passengers by this route connect with the train for Sound ports.

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M. S. BURRELL, Vice President.
EDWARD HALL, Secretary.

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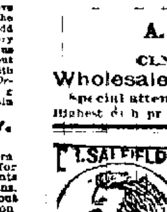
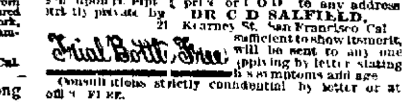


THIS GREAT STRENGTHENING REMEDY and NERVE TONIC

CURES WITH UNFAILING CERTAINTY Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Virile Decline, Involuntary Weakening Drains upon the System, Over sensitive Conditions, PROSTATITIS, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Diseases of the Blood, Eruptions, and all evil effects of youthful follies and excesses. RESTORING VIGOR OF MANHOOD HOWEVER COMPLICATED THE CASE MAY BE. A PERMANENT CURE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED. Price $3 00 per bottle, or five bottles for $10 sent upon receipt of price or C. O. D. to any address strictly private by DR C. D. SALFIELD, 21 Kearney St., San Francisco, Cal.

Trial Bottle Free sufficient to show its merit, will be sent to any one applying by letter stating his symptoms and age. Consultations strictly confidential by letter or at office FREE.



The reason that Thousands cannot get cured of SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOSS OF MANHOOD and the result of abuse, disease or excesses, is owing to a complication called PROSTATORRHEA. DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR is the ONLY cure for PROSTATORRHEA. Price $2 00 per package. 6 packages $10 00. Guide to Health and Self Analysis sent free. Address LIEBIG DISPENSARY for Diseases of Men, 400 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

VI[illegible]OST.

REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

A CARD.—To all suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to Rev. Jos. T. Inman, Station D, N. Y.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,

VIA

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the ONLY Line Running

Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c)
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge)

From Washington and Oregon Points To The East

VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

As this is the only line running through emigrant sleepers from Portland.

Leave Portland at 5 30 P. M. daily, arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul [illegible] 30 P. M. fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Train leaves Portland daily [illegible] A. M., arrive New Tacoma [illegible] P. M., connecting with cars boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.

A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l Western Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington st. Portland.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

OCEAN DIVISION.

LEAVE PORTLAND AT 12 MIDNIGHT			LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A. M.		
Queen	Tuesday	Dec 2	Columbia	Friday	Dec. 5
Oregon	Saturday	Dec 6	Queen	Wednesday	Dec 10
Columbia	Thursday	Dec 11	Oregon	Monday	Dec 15
Queen	Tuesday	Dec 16	Columbia	Saturday	Dec 2[illegible]
Oregon	Sunday	Dec 21	Queen	Friday	Dec. 2[illegible]
Columbia	Friday	Dec 26	Oregon	Tuesday	Dec. 30
Queen	Thursday	Jan 1	Columbia	Sunday	Jan. 4

Right reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 23, 1884, transfer steamer connecting with Atlantic Express leaves Ash st. wharf, Portland daily at 5 30 P. M.

Pacific Express arrives at Portland daily at 8 10 A. M.

Main Line Passenger Trains run daily connecting at Wallula Junction for points on N. P. R. R.

Through Sleeping Cars—Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Portland and St. Paul.

Emigrant Trains leave East Portland at 6.30 A. M. and arrive at [illegible] 10 P. M. daily.

Emigrant Sleepers are run through to St. Paul without change. Between Here, M. [illegible] and St. Paul emigrants are carried on Express Trains.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at [illegible] A. M.

Boat arrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.

Leave Portland for	Mo	Tu	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Astoria & Lower Columbia	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Dayton, Or	7 AM		7 AM		7 AM	..
Salem						
Corvallis	6 AM			6 AM		.

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION EAST SIDE.

Between PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.

Trains for West Stayton leave Portland at 7.30 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Brownsville via Lebanon (Junction) leave Portland at 4 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WEST SIDE.

BETWEEN PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE via O. & C. R. R. to Whites.

Leave Portland at 8 A. M. Returning, leave Airlie for Portland at [illegible] A. M.

Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will be received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R. East and West side Divisions, respectively.

General Offices cor. Front and D Sts.

C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager. A. L. STOKES, G. F. & P. Agent.

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections.

60 Hours between Portland and San Francisco.

Only 24 hours Staging.

Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $30.

Leave Portland at [illegible] 30 A. M. daily (except Sunday). Arrive at San Francisco 6 40 P. M. third day. Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7 30 A. M.	Ashland	4 45 A. M.
Ashland	8 45 P. M.	Portland	4 25 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4 00 P. M.	Lebanon	9 20 P. M.
Lebanon	4 45 A. M.	Portland	10 05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car leaves Portland Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leaves Ashland Tuesdays and Fridays.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	9 00 A. M.	Corvallis	4.30 P. M.
Corvallis	8.30 A. M.	Portland	3.20 P. M.

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	5 00 P. M.	McMinnville	8 00 P. M.
McMinnville	5 45 A. M.	Portland	8 30 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up town office, cor. Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office,

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

NERVOUS DEBILITY!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1 00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

WOODARD, CLARK & CO.,

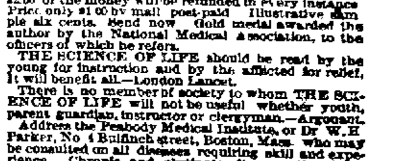
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, ONLY $1

BY MAIL POST-PAID.



KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretions or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable—so found by the author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1 00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample six cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE should be read by the young for instruction and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom THE SCIENCE OF LIFE will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. Mention this paper. HEAL THYSELF

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GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

Is a certain cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, Prostatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses.

DR. MINTIE, who is a regular physician, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price, $1.50 a bottle; four times the quantity, $5.00. Sent to any address, confidentially. A. E. MINTIE, M. D., 11 Kearney st., S. F.

Send for pamphlet and list of questions.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE

Will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating symptoms, sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all business transactions.

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY ... DECEMBER 11, 1884

THE ORCHESTRAL UNION CONCERT

The second concert of the Orchestral Union will be given to-morrow (Friday) evening at the New Market theater. Those who have secured subscribers' season tickets can obtain single admission tickets at the music store of Simon Harris, 49 First street. The price of the single tickets has been placed at $1 for the parquet and dress circle and 50 cents for the gallery. The programme published below is an excellent one, and deserves a large audience:

[illegible]

The [illegible] "Raymond" is a splendid composition, and should not be missed. Hence the necessity of every auditor to be seated promptly at 8 o'clock. A gem on the programme is character pieces by Mr Edgar S. Kelley of San Francisco ... of this gentleman the ... recently:

Our San Francisco composer, Mr Edgar S. Kelley, whose Macbeth overture was produced with great success in Chicago a few months ago, by Theodore Thomas, has not been idle since, nor content with the laurels earned on that occasion. A little love song of his and a polonaise for four hands have been recently given at another concert in Chicago, and were received not only with popular favor, but with flattering praise by the musical critics of that city. The *Indicator*, a musical and dramatic review, says: "Both of these works display remarkable ability. The polonaise is of a brilliant and heroic nature. It was written in Stuttgart, where it was played with great success before a large and critical audience. Mr Kelley is to be congratulated on his pronounced success in the field of musical composition." Of the song, "Lend Me Thy Fillet, Love," the *Saturday ... Herald* says: "Mr Kelley has succeeded in making a thoroughly singable song, a fact which vocalists will not fail to appreciate, and the number was spontaneously and enthusiastically redemanded." The words of Mr Kelley's song are by another San Francisco ... Sill, who before he went east ... so many charming contributions to the ... Preparations are ... Stuttgart, Germany, the town ... Mr Kelley received his musical ... for the production of his ... two orchestral compositions. It is said that so young a man has met with such unqualified success in such various ... of the ... and it is only a matter of regret that he is in consequence debarred from the pleasure of witnessing that success.

THE STAGE

The Grismers seem to have struck a rich lead with Monte Cristo, which will be produced here next Monday evening at the New Market. From Sacramento to Salt Lake and from Salt Lake through the Montana circuit, it has drawn crowded houses nightly, and play and people have been highly praised by the press. In Portland, where they are well known, Mr Grismer and his wife are always certain of a hearty welcome as two more popular actors never trod the boards at the New Market, and with a new play good houses are sure to follow. Not that Portland goes wild over a new play, just because it happens to be new, but because Mr Grismer during several engagements here never produced a piece that did not have a great deal of merit. Still it is pleasant to notice that among strangers Mr Grismer and his company are so well received as witness the following from the Salt Lake *Tribune*:

There was a well filled house at the theater last evening to witness the play of Monte Cristo, as produced by the Grismer-Davies combination, and those who attended were amply repaid by the excellent character of the play and the manner in which it was presented. Dumas' story has been well condensed, and its dramatization is quite a success. The play, like the book, increases in interest from the very beginning, and when the climax is reached the audience becomes almost transfixed in its earnest attention. Mr Joseph R. Grismer reminds one very strongly of Lawrence Barrett, his stride, gesture and articulation being close reproductions of the great master of his art. This may perhaps be accounted for from the fact that he played with Mr Barrett at ... California stock company in San Francisco for quite a long while. As Edmund Dantes, Abbe Busini and Count of Monte Cristo he exhibits talents of a very high order, and which will at no distant day win for him an exalted position in the profession. His lines are carefully given, his articulation is clear and distinct, his gestures graceful, and his conception of the part lofty. Miss Phoebe Davies as Albert de Morcerf, son of Mercedes, looked very enchanting in her cadet uniform, and made a strong character of the heroic son. Miss Mabel Bert as Mercedes gave a pleasing representation of the part, and Miss Sarah Stevens as the wife of Caderousse made a most excellent scold. Mr George F. Webster as Mons Nortier, a Bonapartist, was excellent, and Mr T A. Wise in the dual part of Mons. Danglars and Mons. Villefort, prefect of police, did well. Stockwell as Caderousse displayed decided talent, and in fact the company taken as a whole is a very strong one indeed. The scenic effects were good, and added much to the enjoyment of the play.

The sale of reserved seats begins this morning at Prentice's music store.

MILITIA INSPECTION

At the suggestion of Adjutant-General R. P Earhart, O. S. M., Lieutenant Colonel Phillips will hold an inspection and muster of all the companies comprising the First regiment, in order to ascertain their full force and the condition of their arms and equipments in order that the same may be listed at Washington as required by the U. S. militia law. There is a balance in favor of the arms fund of this state of about $1100 and steps are now being taken to have all the arms and equipments now in use by the militia here changed for the latest improvements in that line.

An inspection of company G was held last evening at Masonic hall. Forty-two men answered to the roll-call, and their arms and equipments were found to be in first-class order. After the inspection they went through the manual of arms and several company evolutions in a style that reflects great credit both on Captain Farrar and the members of the company. The boys take a great deal of interest in their company, as is evident from their proficiency in drill. The books of the company were also inspected, and found to be well kept and correct. Company A will be inspected to-night, company F next Wednesday night, E on Thursday night and B on Friday night. A special order will fix the date for the inspection of company D of Salem and company C of Wint..ker, which both belong to the First regiment.

THE COURTS

WEDNESDAY, Dec 10, 1884

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DEADY, J

Evangelical L. Church vs Doering—Motion set for hearing on Saturday at 9 A. M.

Balfour et al vs Reid & Ladue—Set for trial on Monday, December 22.

Goldsmith vs. Gilliland et al.—Hearing of exceptions to bill continued till 10 A. M. on Monday, December 15.

Broderick vs. Sturgis — Argument of counsel.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, SMITH, J

Multnomah Street Railway Co vs Pool & Rothchilds—Motion for new trial denied.

State of Oregon vs P. Gilbert—Arraigned; waives time and pleads not guilty.

Sheriff returns venire for 20 jurors.

State of Oregon vs. J. J. Morrison—On trial.

A. H. Tanner, assignee, vs. W. F. Newhouse—Defendant allowed till December ... to ... plead.

Fuper vs Earle Bros.—Order ... ment against defendant for ...

Grand jury present one indictment.

COUNTY COURT

In the matter of the estate of Peter M ... W. F. Kreitz, R. Pape and John Powell ... appraisers.

POLICE COURT—MORELAND, J

A. Thompson—Drunk and disorderly; fined $...

Mike Lane—Same, forfeited bail.

Dan Gallagher—Same; 60 days in jail.

Mike Curry—Same; fined $10.

Daniel Sullivan—Same; same.

Thomas Ward—Assault and battery.

J. L. Frazier—Same; dismissed.

William McAllister—Assault and battery, fined $50.

J. D. Felthausen—Larceny from the person; continued to Dec. ...

HARD TIMES, MONEY AND TAXATION

NORTH YAMHILL, Dec 10, 1884

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The people of Oregon, and especially of the Willamette valley, are suffering severely from the scarcity of money, is generally admitted; that this suffering is in a great measure due to poor legislation is, perhaps, not so generally conceded.

What the people of Oregon need in order to develop the country's agricultural and mineral resources, and in order to manufacture for themselves the many articles of merchandise now brought from the east, is plenty of money. Instead, our laws should be such as to offer every inducement to eastern and foreign capital to seek investment within our state. But instead of offering inducements our wise legislators in the past have erected barrier after barrier against the introduction of eastern and foreign money, and now we are experiencing the results of their most sagacious legislation.

In the first place, let us do away with the usury law. In no state or territory of the union, with the exception, perhaps, of Idaho, is the penalty of usury so severe as it is in Oregon. In many of the older states it is so light as to be virtually a dead letter. For instance, in Pennsylvania and Ohio the penalty is forfeiture of excess, in New York forfeiture of contract, in Missouri forfeiture of interest, in Michigan and Minnesota forfeiture of excess, while in a number, including Maine, Massachusetts, California, Nevada and Colorado, Florida, Mississippi and South Carolina and some others, there is no penalty, but in Oregon the penalty is forfeiture of principal, interest and costs. Money, like any other commodity, is worth just what it will bring. No one pretends to say that wheat shall never be sold at over $1 a bushel although that pays the farmer a handsome profit on his investment. Should wheat go above that figure no one here grumbles, though some one else has to pay the price. But when it comes to money how differently people talk; we forbid money ever to bring more than 10 per cent, no matter how scarce it may be or how much wanted. People seem to think that the law of supply and demand that governs all trade should have no effect on the value of money. A man ought to be capable of judging for himself how much he can use money, and if his investment will not pay him the interest and a fair profit he is under no compulsion to borrow the money. A Portland banker recently said he was daily besieged by applicants for loans, and if he had half a million he could loan it in a day. Many a man in the valley to-day would gladly pay more than 10 per cent for money to tide him over the present difficulties, but as it is he can not obtain it in any way. The money is not here ... withdrawn away to other states ... no obstruction is offered ... realizing its legitimate value. Let us abolish the usury law, and allow the natural law of supply and demand to regulate the price of money as it already does of every article of commerce.

In the second place, abolish the exemption of debt clause in our tax law. As it ... read at present only in obtaining within the state is exempted. Virtually this is forbidding a man to borrow money of California or the east, and plays directly into the hands of ... capitalists. It puts a tax on ... elsewhere than within the state, and tends, of course, to keep out money from other parts of the country. It is protection ... capital in its most vicious form, and ... Why should indebtedness within the state be exempt? By such exemption are we not putting a premium on indebtedness. Instead of aiding a man to clear himself of debt are we not offering him inducements to go in debt? It is a notorious fact that real estate, being assessed at half its true value, a man by borrowing half what his place is worth can escape taxation entirely by means of this pernicious law. Then again, we know to what frauds it leads men, in return for a similar favor, borrowing money just before the assessor comes and paying it back as soon as the assessment is made and thus escape their taxes. Does not all this tend to throw the entire burden of taxation on the honest man whose property is unencumbered and who is above such fraudulent methods of escaping his taxes?

In the third place abolish the mortgage tax law, which is pressing so heavily on the community. The law's workings can best be illustrated by supposing a community to consist of three persons, A, B and C, and that A and B have unencumbered property assessed at half its value, and that C has nothing. The tax, say, is ... This which is the simplest division of property, might be represented in a table thus:

ASSESSED AT		TAX
A	$5000	
B	$5000	
C		

Here A and B pay $75 tax each on their land, C, having nothing, of course pays nothing. Now suppose that B sells his place to C for $10,000—its true value, and takes a note and mortgage for the same. Before the mortgage tax law was passed the table would stand, with indebtedness taken out and mortgages untaxed, thus:

ASSESSED AT		TAX
A	$5000	
B	Credits $5000 untaxed	
C	Exempt for indebtedness	

This is a glaring injustice as the whole burden of taxation rests on A, whose unencumbered farm must pay all the taxes of the community and in case the whole tax to be raised was $150, as in the previous table A's taxes would be doubled and the farm which B formerly owned and sold to C would escape taxation entirely.

Now let us consider how the table stands under the present law, with notes and mortgages taxed and indebtedness taken out:

ASSESSED		TAX
A	$5000	
B	$10,000	150
C	Exempt from indebtedness	

A on his property pays $75, B on his note pays $150, C on account of his indebtedness pays nothing. There is no more wealth in the community than before, C had nothing, ... had ..., and his note only has a value on account of the farm which is his sole wealth; therefore the farm now pays $150 tax where before it paid but $75. The land has been doubly taxed. Of course if the total tax to be raised was only $150 the farm would not pay quite $150, nor would A's place pay $75, but the unjust proportion between the two would hold good.

Finally consider if indebtedness was not taken off and notes not taxed, how the table would stand:

ASSESSED		TAX
A	$5000	
B	Nothing	
C	$5000	

Here the two farms pay their just share of the taxes as in the first table. It may be said that C is taxed doubly, paying taxes on the farm and interest on his note to B. But it must be remembered that the farm itself is taxed the $75 no matter whether on B's ownership or C's, and that C, having nothing, took the farm from B, agreeing to pay him ten per cent, say, for the use of it. If C could not make the interest on it he made a mistake in judgment. He made a venture knowing what the money cost him. It is much the same as if you hired a buggy from a stable and paid two dollars for the use of it. If you did not get two dollars' worth of use out of it it is your loss. The buggy has to pay a tax whether you or I or anyone pays for its use.

The tables seem to show plainly that this last is the true system of taxation, and though only applied to three persons, is of course capable of being extended to any number. M

UPPER COLUMBIA ASSOCIATION

The third semi-annual meeting of the Upper Columbia Association of Congregational churches was held at Sprague, W T., December 2 and ... Though the meeting was not large (only six of the fifteen Congregational churches in eastern Oregon and Washington being represented) still it was highly enjoyable and profitable.

The church at Sprague have recently completed and dedicated a house of worship costing ..., which would certainly do credit to ... and stronger society. To this comfortable and pleasant house the association was welcomed.

Rev N. F. Cobleigh general missionary was elected moderator of the association. Rev J. L. McCollum pastor of the church in Sprague, gave the address of welcome. The opening sermon was preached by Rev J. H. ... shaw, of Spokane Falls from Matthew xxv.15-2...

A number of interesting questions were discussed, among them "Are revivals desirable, and how can they be secured?" "The relation and duty of the church to the Sabbath-school," "Duties of the pastor to the church," etc.

Among the principal features of the meeting were an address by Rev Cushing Eells, D. D. of Cheney, on the history and ... of Whitman ... a scholarly and instructive address on congregationalism by Rev. N F Cobleigh and the discussion of the question, "How can the church be most helpful to the pastor," by Rev G. R. Andrus ... Cheney.

An earnest spirit characterized all the meetings, ... the discussion proved very suggestive and stimulating. Those present felt well paid for attending.

Among others the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, First, that we, ministers and delegates of the Upper Columbia Association of Congregational churches express our gratitude for the present prosperity and usefulness of Whitman college under the ... management of President A. J. Anderson and for its ... promise for the future; and

Resolved, Second, that we do heartily commend the faithful and self sacrificing efforts of Rev Cushing Eells D. D. and of Mrs N. F. Cobleigh to secure funds for the endowment and equipment of this young and deserving institution.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Cheney, unless the executive committee choose some other place.

OREGON'S PAST AND PRESENT

PORTLAND, Or., Dec 10, 1884

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Your editorial to-day is most appropriate, and while you say our capitalists in Oregon are not without blame, yet other circumstances have prevented our progress and industry, as follows:

First—The failure of the Oregon and California railroad in 1873, whereby twelve millions foreign money invested in bonds depreciated to ... and one half millions in value.

Second—The reconstruction and extension of the same enterprise in 1881 by Mr Henry Villard, whereby fourteen millions more were added in bonds and debt now also unremunerative.

Third—The Oregon and Transcontinental bubble of forty millions, ten per cent of which or over four millions, came out of the pockets of the citizens of Portland alone.

Fourth—The investment of two millions on 160 miles of the narrow gauge road, twenty miles of which are not ironed, which had it reached Portland, would have proved remunerative, but by Mr Villard's efforts it was purposely stopped twelve miles short of this city and has since engendered litigation for years, which above all things, foreign capitalists detest.

True, the watered stock you refer to in another article is productive, and so also the bonds and second will be the preferred stock of the Northern Pacific, so that neither of these companies' investments may become here unremunerative. Capital for the development of our resources is not here in Oregon ... all other states we have to go outside and solicit financial assistance. When we go to the east ... them with genuine ... we are told, "Not for Oregon at present." We have faith in her boundless resources, but until we get reconciled to the loss of sixty eight millions we made in her railroad investments we propose to let her alone.

Now how are we to get rid of this incubus to our progress? By doing as a merchant does who fails, wipe out our bad debts and begin business again on an honest basis, and not be piling extra debts and capital upon that already lost in our western Oregon roads and still sinking the credit of the state abroad. Reconstruction of our western Oregon roads—all of them ... at what they are worth to-day, and no more, even if receivers are necessary to do so.

To the manufacturing industries of our state outside of railroads. What assistance have we had from foreign capital? None except perhaps ... in the erection of large flouring mills at Salem which, however, have not proved unsuccessful and yet we have here every element for success—in water power and cheap natural products of every kind, except cheap money. Without capital our merchants, however enterprising, cannot make much greater progress. True, you are right: what the state now needs is the introduction of a population prepared to make Oregon the field of new activities, and I hold the only way to do so is to disseminate abroad and in all the eastern states the necessary information as to our resources, climate and prospective advantages. Twenty thousand dollars well spent on this would to-day, when times are dull in other states, do more good than $200,000 spent three or four years hence, when trade has revived all over the country. We have now, which we had not formerly when we urged dissemination of information as to our resources, two transcontinental roads to bring people into our midst. We have the evidence of success of this mode, which was adopted by the people of Minnesota, Dakota and the northern states, immediately after railroads had reached them. It is not by supervising immigrants alone when they arrive here but by united efforts of our merchants to circulate and push the knowledge of our state's resources in the same energetic way, and by a consolidation of energy and interests here as business men would do in their own individual affairs. In short, so arrange the work here in Portland that not a village or town in the United States but will possess information as to our state in abundance, especially those manufacturing places where capital is centered, and looking to new fields for carrying on the manufacturing industries they are accustomed to east. I should also be particularly stated that unskilled and clerical labor is a drug in our midst already. Your obedient servant,

MERCHANT

MONMOUTH ITEMS

MONMOUTH, Dec. 10

The *Christian Herald*, published here, is about to lose its present editor, Elder Floyd of Albany having resigned. Prof Stanley will probably take charge for the present.

The annual state meeting of delegates of the Christian churches will commence here on Wednesday, January 7, 1885. A large attendance is looked for. The programme of exercises is being prepared.

Elder J. W. Webb of California gave several temperance addresses here. Being also a minister of the Christian church, he preached a gospel sermon on Sunday morning. At the close, two young ladies presented themselves, one for membership by letter, the other for immersion.

Christian college, now also the State Normal school, enjoys more than usual prosperity under the management of President T. D. Stanley. Thus early in the session it has enrolled about 175 students. This town never had a saloon, so the quiet and morality is excellent. Besides church, Sunday school, young ladies and a young gentlemen's literary society, there are also a Good Templars lodge and a Band of Hope. A skating rink is largely patronized. The college property is likely to be tendered by the trustees to the state when the legislature meets.

AN ODIOUS COMPARISON

VANCOUVER, W. T., Dec. 9

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In your dispatches of last week was an account of a great storm on the southern coast by which the shipping in San Francisco harbor was seriously damaged—many vessels being driven ashore, and all those in the stream dragging their anchors. One vessel was swamped between the city front and Goat island and all the tugs were engaged at exorbitant fees in getting vessels into safer positions. As you will probably remember, this is but a repetition of former experiences at that port, and I suggest that, as our neighbors are in the habit of calling attention to the dangers of the Columbia river bar it is fair for us to give notoriety to the fact that the perils of our harbors are all encountered at their mouths, when everybody is on deck, while at San Francisco boy the danger is ever present. A captain going ashore from his vessel at Portland or Vancouver is not liable on returning in half an hour to find her on her beam ends.

SIANKOS

INCOMING PASSENGERS

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10—Steamer Queen of the Pacific sailed for Portland at 10 A. M. with the following passengers:

Mrs C North	G Bushnell
W W Travilliah	H Gerson
C Lopez	C Sparks & wf
Dr W C Brune & wf	Miss L M Thornton
Annie Bewea	A P Benley
C F Gildeau	A C Walter
I M Barton	J C Wright
Fred K Wright	Isaac Blandell
J J Heswell	Mason Irwin
I Miller	D T Davies
A H Wensley	R Lot
Mrs Moody	W B Sargent
Miss T Bie Wip	Mrs Kehoe
J W Thoms	Mrs J Waddington
Mrs W B Prule	Mrs G W Jackson
Judge Denny & wf	S Jones & wf
Mrs Andrews & dr	Mrs Prager
Mrs Hillebrand	F P Elliott
George W Harris	John T Mott
B I Hill	Frank Arnold & 6 others
G W Ames	A Silvers

a... ... in steerage

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

WESTERN OREGON

A large cuttle fish was caught at Newport, Benton county, a few days ago.

Frank Owen has sold out his interest in the Astoria ... to his partners.

The Salem postmaster paid out $... in money orders on Saturday last.

Temple Masonic lodge of Astoria offers $50 reward for the recovery of the body of ... Mate ... of the steamer Willamette, lost a few days ago while crossing the bar.

Mayor Hume of Astoria estimates the expenses of the city for 1884 at $26,213 and receipts including cash on hand January 1, 1884, $ 217, leaving a balance in the treasury of $... .

Lean & Co. are rebuilding the old L. Tree saw mill at Marshfield. When finished it will be one of the best mills on the coast.

The steamers Ordway and Wonder, which have been towing in opposition to the O. R. & N. Co.'s boats, have been withdrawn from the Columbia river.

About a dozen new dwellings have been recently erected at Weiser's on the Oregon Pacific and residents of the vicinity are confidently figuring on a future metropolis.

Springwater, Clackamas county correspondence: ... head of hogs are being fattened in this neighborhood this fall—good land to be taken up in the foothills yet, and good, cheap railroad lands can be bought. There are two or three stock and dairy farms that can be bought cheap in this vicinity.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

Centralia is soon to have a sash and door factory.

It is proposed to organize a pioneer society at Walla Walla.

Centralia boasts of three steam mills within a radius of one mile of it.

A large steam flouring mill is to be built in ... next spring.

A fire in Kimball & Martin's store at Dayton Monday morning, caused a loss of $1... .

Montesano has organized a literary society to while away the damp and dreary days of winter.

... the Indian who murdered Joseph Shaffer at Colville two years ago, was hung at Colville Monday.

Ellensburg expects to have railroad shops, the end of a division, and the ... pictures a brilliant future.

Twelve Chinese were arrested at Tacoma Monday on charge of having been smuggled there ... from British Columbia. ... were ... .

During the past four months not less than ... head of live stock of every description have been driven over the mountains from Ellensburg to the Sound markets.

The Northern Pacific has established an agency at Pasco, the intersection of the ... branch with the main line, and ... has been appointed agent.

A young man named ... Geiger attempted suicide in the house of ill fame in ... Monday ... by taking opium. He was finally resuscitated by the aid of a physician.

The body of a white man was washed ashore lately on North beach near the entrance to Grays Harbor. It is thought to be one of the ... ... swept from the deck of the steamer Willamette last Wednesday.

Spokane Falls will build a $... hotel in the spring.

The Cedar river extension is within a mile of the Black Diamond coal mine.

O. F. Gerhum, one of the oldest ... died ... Tuesday, at the age of 6... .

A new weekly paper is to be started at Olympia about January 1st to be called the ... .

Fall sown wheat in the Klickitat country is said to be out of all danger from frost now, and looking finely.

Prosser Falls, the new town on the Yakima division of the Northern Pacific, is growing rapidly. A new depot and water tank has been built and considerable travel passes over the new road.

A county bridge across the Yakima, at Yakima city, was completed last week. It is of the Pratt truss combination. Its main span is 1.. feet, short span 80 feet, and 700 feet of pile trestle. It cost $9142.

The Port Blakeley sawmill, after being shut down four or five days, started up on Saturday on full time. During the shut down the power of the mill was increased by putting in a new cylinder for one of the engines. A large timber planer was also put in, so that now timber 42x ... inches and 100 feet long can be dressed at that mill.

The entire machinery of the American Pipe Company was sold this week at sheriff's sale at Olympia, E. P. Ferry of Seattle being the purchaser, for $ ... 69. The machinery will go to Seattle, where convict labor will be utilized in the manufacture of wooden water pipe, in the interest of the Tacoma Water Pipe Company, recently incorporated.

The locomotive is now within five miles of Yakima, and track laying is progressing at the rate of one and a quarter miles a day. It is believed that the road will be finished to the eighty fifth mile post, a mile and a half past Yakima by December 20. The grading is practically completed to Yakima and grading is in progress as far along as the Natchez river, six miles beyond. The road is being built on essentially the same line that was marked out by Capt. Kingsbury four years ago. This fact is rather complimentary to the captain, who received a telegram last week requesting him to take charge of a force of men and construct a b... for a large ... drive on the Yakima.

An insane man named Calvin D. Deals attempted to kill Miss Griggs, manager of Western Union telegraph office at Tacoma, Monday. He entered the office, asked to have a telegram sent and then after asking if it had been sent, drew a revolver and fired at her, the ball taking effect in the wall. Before he could fire again an assistant jumped over the counter and held him until help came, and the man was taken to jail. He is without doubt insane, and he has a brother now in the asylum. He has considerable money and was on the point of leaving for the east.

EASTERN OREGON

J. S. White was elected mayor at Weston at the recent city election.

D. B. Rees was elected mayor of Union at Monday's election.

Express companies shipped $4,002 70 from Pendleton last week.

The Union flour mill, a fine four-story structure, has just been completed.

A sheep owner of Union county, named Love, shot at a coyote a few days ago and stampeded his sheep. They ran into a narrow canyon and 400 of them were smothered to death before they could be rescued.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The rainfall at New Westminster during November was 5.86 inches, considerably less than the mean for nineteen years.

A Chinaman was blown to pieces in Ferguson's tunnel, on the Canadian Pacific railroad, a few days ago by an explosion of powder.

Ten new steamers have been added to the merchant marine of British Columbia during the past year. Their gross tonnage is 1030 tons.

A well known contractor in Victoria has made a careful estimate of the cost of a stone breakwater in English bay and has offered to do the work for the C. P. R. R. Co. for $1,500,000, and have the work completed in eighteen months.

Mr P. Grinder of Big Bar, on the Fraser river, is growing sorghum and making a good article of syrup. He has shown that sorghum can be successfully grown on the river farms. Broom corn has also been raised successfully in the vicinity of Lillooet.

The robbery of the mails on November 10, while in transit between Kamloops and Victoria, turns out to be a much more extensive affair than was at first supposed. The total sum stolen in notes and checks will amount to $3000. Money orders and checks, payment of which have been stopped, composed the bulk of the haul. The postoffice department, the Kamloops postmaster, Mr Venn, and the estate of T. Spellman are among the victims. The bag from which the letters were stolen arrived in Victoria, but minus its valuable contents. The matter is being investigated and further developments may be looked for.

The Kamloops *Sentinel* says: On Sunday last a fresh snowstorm set in at Eagle Pass, but the weather became warmer, and the snow melted as fast as it fell. Gangs of men are now scattered along the entire length of the pass, getting out ties, making square timber, cutting saw logs and clearing right of way. The two ends of the "Tote road" east of the Columbia are fast approaching each other. It is reported that Mr Munn is some of his men in ... preparing for winter ... It is probable that ... communication ... kept open during the winter with the east ... the ... —where the track is now ... .

Damming the Mississippi

Milwaukee Sentinel

A bill for damming the Mississippi at Brainerd, Minnesota, was on its second reading in the house of representatives when congress adjourned, and will be pushed vigorously as soon as possible after it reassembles. It is proposed to make a twenty-foot dam with a sluice and a lock. The object is to make a strong pond capable of holding 100,000,000 feet of logs, so that manufacturers will not be obliged to saw faster than the market will warrant. The next legislature will be urged to legalize a boom from Brainerd to Pokegama Falls, some 350 miles, and if a project to make a boom from Monticello 140 miles below Brainerd, up to the latter place is carried out there would be a continuous boom from Minneapolis to Pokegama Falls as there is now one from Minneapolis up to Monticello. This, it is thought, would do away with many of the worst troubles experienced by the log-drivers.

THE LEGISLATURE

Members of the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon Which Meets on the First Monday in January, 1885

(Democrats marked with dagger †)

SENATE.

Elected in 1882—Baker—L. D. Haines †

Benton ... L. Cauthorn †

Clackamas—John Myers †

Clatsop, Columbia and Tillamook—F. C. Reed

Grant—Henry Hall

Jackson—F. P. Prim †

Lane—George B. Dorris †

Linn—Enoch Hoult † W. R. Bilyeu †

Marion—William Waldo, J. W. Davenport, Jacob Voorhees

Multnomah—Sol Hirsch

Umatilla—S. M. Pennington †

Elected in 1884—Clackamas—C. O. T. Williams

Coos and Curry—J. M. Siglin †

Douglas—John Emmitt, J. H. Shupe

Josephine—H. B. Miller

Lane—E. P. Coleman †

Linn—Jas. K. Weatherford †

Multnomah—Joseph Simon, J. C. Carson

Polk and Benton—Jos. D. Lee

Polk—John C. Allen

Union—L. B. Rinehart †

Wasco, Crook, Klamath and Lake—C. M. Cartwright

Washington—W. D. Hare

Yamhill—Henry Warren, C. H. Burch †

HOUSE

Baker—Geo Chandler, † R. A. Leckett †

Benton—W. P. Keady, John A. Henkle, M. J. Connor

Clackamas—T. C. Geer, R. Wall, J. K. Wait, Alex. Thompson

Clatsop and Tillamook—C. Lienenweber †

Coos—John Roberts

Coos and Curry—Walter Sutton

Columbia—H. D. Cole

Douglas—G. W. Riddle, Henry Rogers, Chas B. Wilcox, Wm. Manning

Grant—C. N. McHaley

Jackson—T. F. Beall † Theo Cameron

Josephine—Arthur Fetter †

Klamath and Lake—W. F. Altster

Lane—R. B. Hayes, † L. Bilyeu, † R. M. Veatch, A. D. Burt † †

Linn—Henry Cyrus † J. H. Montague, † Harvey Shelton, J. H. Foley, † J. J. Black, † J. A. Watt

Marion—A. N. Gilbert, W. A. Cusick, M. A. Flinn, ... Blackerby, ... Wiring, Chas Miller †

Multnomah—John Kenworthy, Jonathan Bourne, Jr, George L. Story, William Barnes, B. S. Davenport, J. F. Mayo, T. ... Jordan

Polk—S. T. Gibson, W. H. Kuykendall, † Jos. Craven

Umatilla—C. T. Morrow, J. B. Zoox †

Union—J. ... ..., J. F. Taylor

Wasco and Crook—A. ... ..., W. McD... Davis †

Washington—W. A. Frost, † W. B. Joly, † F. Sn...ll

Yamhill—J. R. Sanders, F. H. Woodward, J. C. Nelson †

Senate—Number of senators 30; republicans ..., democrats ... .

House—Number of representatives 60; republicans ..., democrats ... .

Joint convention—Number of members, 90; republicans ..., democrats 38.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The fruit trade of New Orleans is rapidly extending westward. A few days ago a shipment of bananas left there for Salt Lake City, and arrived at that point in excellent condition. Heretofore the shipments did not reach further west than Denver, but a change has come, and the railroads with western connections are rapidly building up a trade which New Orleans never dreamed of controlling.

Meissonier asks $... 000 for his latest picture. He once sold his drawings at from $1 to $3 apiece. In order to finish them he had to spend half the day in the "Bibliotheque Nationale," at Paris, studying Indian engravings, which afforded subjects suited to the taste of the dealer who sold them the great French author—then unknown to fame—was executing. Meissonier has himself left it on record that his lunch then consisted of a raw apple, and his dinner (when he could afford one) of soup, fried potatoes and a bit of bread. He could only afford to sleep one night in two, and for six months he claims to have lived on the sum of fifty francs.

The Reese River valley, in western Nevada, is about 150 miles long, but the river itself is very much longer. The valley was evidently not intended to fit the river, but the river to fit the valley. In fact, that eccentric stream runs over and about the valley, up and down, sideways and all other ways, considerably on the surface, but frequently taking a dive and disappearing through some subterranean channel for miles at a stretch. The stream runs in a continuous series of bold curves and angles, without one straight section of a dozen yards in its whole length. If pulled out straight it would be forty times as long as the valley.

Those who like codfish needn't go hungry this winter unless they are extremely poor. The catch of codfish this year has been enormous. In fact such a huge quantity was brought home from the banks that it has proved disastrous to the fishermen and owners of fishing vessels. On every quintal of fish (112 pounds) coming to Boston, as the central market of the United States, the curer loses on the average $1. The receipts at Boston last week, on a dull market, were 1,800,000 pounds. Retailers can buy the best codfish in the market at 3 cents per pound, the "boneless" at 4 or 5 cents.

A sensation was created before the Georgia legislative committee on railroads, recently, by the declaration of president Raoul, of the Georgia railroad system. While attacking the state railroad commission, he stated that if the railroads of Georgia lost money in the future as they had in the past three years, under the hampering control of the state railroad commission, every line would be bankrupt in five years. This statement, on being conveyed to Railroad Commissioner Campbell Wallace, was flatly controverted by him. He alleges that the earnings of all the Georgia roads during the month just closed show large net earnings.

The death of General England, after 96 years of life and eighty years of military service, leaves General Whichcote the sole surviving peninsular officer named in the British army list. General England made all his campaigns before Lord Albemarle—now the only Waterloo officer in the army list—received his first commission. The oldest officer of her majesty's European forces is now Sir Abraham Cloete, who has been in the service more than seventy years, but the oldest officer of the entire British army is General Hope Dick of the Bengal infantry, who entered the service in September, 1800—the year in which Sir Arthur Wellesley, late duke of Wellington, first went to Spain.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold and Clover Blossoms

A single dose of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE instantly relieves the most violent sneezing or Head Colds, clears the Head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prevents ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervous Headache and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses ... the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the sense of smell, taste and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one ... Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston

DAYTON & HALL

194 First St., Portland.

PRIZE

... $5.00.

Well Selected Saws, Woods, Designs

SOLE AGENTS

Warren Powder Mills

Plympton Roller Skates, Ice Skates.

Write for Price List.

SPECIAL LEADERS

IN

... SILKS!

$2 50—Glace Emb'd Silks for	$1 00
2 50—Glace Emb'd Surahs	1 50
2 50—Silk Emb'd Serges	1 25
3 00—Fancy Emb'd Ottoman Silks	1 75
6 50—Emb'd Silk Cloakings	4 50
20 00—Emb'd Dress Patterns	14 00
25 00—Broche Polona se Patterns	15 00

All Choice Styles and Exceptional Qualities

They are Bargains!

Look in this place for the next installment

OLDS & KING.

Christmas Presents.

S. & G. GUMP

Have Removed from No 69 Third street to

No. 181 First street,

Between Taylor and Yamhill

ELEGANT LINE OF GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

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AT LOW PRICES

Christmas Cards, in latest designs, endless variety

Curtain Poles and Cornices, Art Goods, Chromos, Oil Paintings, Pictures, Oil and Water Colors, Fine Mirrors, Art ... materials. Frames made to order.

R. COWAN, Manager.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

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JEWELERS
149 FIRST ST.
PORTLAND, OR.

... FURRIERS,

82 First St., bet. Stark and Oak ...

Offer at Lowest Possible Prices

SEAL SACKS, DOLMANS, FUR-LINED CIRCULARS,

And a Complete Stock of

LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURS.

Orders promptly filled. Goods work and quality guaranteed.

SHERIFF'S SALE—STATE OF OREGON, COUNTY of Multnomah, ss. Mortgage sale of chattels. By virtue of the provisions of a chattel mortgage executed by McLeo & Co to Watson, Wright & Co on the ... day of September 1884, and filed on the 11th day of September 1884 in the office of the county clerk of Multnomah county, state of Oregon, the ... of said mortgage having been broken, I will ... Watson, Wright & Co. on Wednesday the ... day of December, 1884 at the hour of ... at ... & Co. ... fisheries in the ... Multnomah county, Oregon, offer the following chattels for sale at public auction ... and ... also boats, ... ropes, tackle, blocks, chains, etc. ... belonging to ... said building and ... upon part of ... section ... T. 2 N., R. 7 E. of W. M. ... to satisfy said first part ... January 1, 1884 ... satisfy said mortgage ... .

H. A. JORDAN ...

FISHERMEN'S ... Netting ... Net Company ... & SON.

Send for Price List, naming your County and State. Mention this paper.

New Barber Shop.

G. BAKER,

49 Ash street, between First and Second.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS

THE CHEAPEST

Most Elegant and Stylish

Winter Millinery.

Adcock

COR. FIRST AND MAIN.

Don't buy at any other place until you see my goods. No customers allowed to ... on account of price.

MISS A. S. JORGENSEN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Millinery, Straw Goods, Feathers, Flowers,

LACES, VAILINGS, SILKS,

Velvets, Ornaments and Trimmed Hats.

NO 103 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR.

(Next to Ladd & Tilton's Bank)

GOLD IS KING.

Every business man knows that cash buyers can sell for less than men who buy their goods on credit. This is among the principal reasons why B. L. STONE, the Leading Jeweler of Portland, ... the largest and best trade here. Buying for cash he gets an important discount, which enables him to sell to his customers at lower prices than his rivals who pay interest on their bills. ... Genuine Jewelry ... The plated jewelry ... Through many years of ... has made ... Diamonds, Silverware, Watches and Jewelry ... selling them at consistently ... and by being careful not to ... gaining the ... deal with him. He has also ... the public by stating ... that he would sell at cost price. No ... legitimate business can be done except ... He takes pleasure in ... inspection of his magnificent goods ... demonstrate the positively low prices ... offered at by

B. L. STONE,

Corner First and Morrison sts.

... selling price of all goods is marked ... figures. Diamonds settings, etc., ... made and repaired at reasonable rates. Orders from the country respectfully solicited. ... sent for inspection to responsible parties.

For the Holidays!

M. BENO & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE

NEW DEHESA RAISINS,

NEW CITRON and ORANGE PEEL,

NEW MINCEMEAT,

NEW PLUM PUDDING,

A large assortment of

Gordon & Dilworth's Preserved Fruits,

KEILLER'S DUNDEE MARMALADE,

NEW MAPLE SYRUP, strictly pure,

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,

And a large assortment of

Fancy & Staple Groceries,

... compare favorably with any ... on the Pacific coast. ... only first class goods, and give our ... sale.

M. BENO & CO.

Cor First and Taylor sts., city.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

Hodge, Davis & Co.,

IMPORTING

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Portland, Oregon.

ORANGES! ORANGES!

25,000 SWEET LOS ... OS

Just Received ex steamer "Colombia" direct from Mexico,

And from New York, via N P R R,

NEW SMYRNA FIGS,

NEW PERSIAN DATES,

SICILY LEMONS,

NEW CROP NUTS, all kinds.

For sale by

F. H. PAGE,

WHOLESALE

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

Cor Front and Washington sts.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

The Franklin Building and Loan Association

Is a Savings Bank in which every depositor is a stockholder and offers inducements to both the borrower and lender of money, loaning only to stockholders and upon ... Indisputable security. The Third Series of

Five Hundred Shares

Now open for subscription. For those who can save a small sum monthly it offers opportunities superior to any ... .

Gives Larger Profits.

For circulars giving full information, apply at office of Association, 108 Second street, or at Child's ... corner Morrison and Second streets.

JOHN A. CHILD, Pres't.

G. NEIMEYER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

... Old National Bank Building.

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Intending from January 1, 1885, to deal exclusively in Watches, Chains, and goods pertaining to the repairing department, will sell at a great sacrifice his entire stock of Jewelry consisting of

Ladies' Gold Sets, Necklaces, Bracelets, Diamonds, Etc.

CAUTION. In the specialty of watchwork I have ... and no other person of my name has ... to receive for repair for me, as I have no ... trade work.

SWEET GUM & MULLEIN

The ... Riddle Book for the health of home and ... little ones.

WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

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P. CENTEMERI KID GLOVES

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SOLE AGENT.

No. 108 First st., next to ...

VOL 24 NO. 7675.

H. R. KELLY & CO

HAVE NO EQUAL FOR PURITY & FLAVOR

H. ROSENFELD & C...

Sole Agents for North Pacific Co...

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Doors, Windows, Bli...

AMMONIA, ALUM, OR OTHER POWERFUL DR...

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Perfect Fruit Acid Powder Made ...

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

Dr Price's Special Flavoring Extr...

THE GREAT SKIN CUR...

SCALL HEAD.

DISFIGURING

BABY ...